Report of the Committee Appointed to Consider And Submit Recommendations on the memorials of the Raiyats holding lands below the K. R. S. Protesting Against the Levy of Contribution and Water Rate Under the G.O NO - 148-95A

1917

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER AND SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE MEMORIALS OF THE RAIYATS HOLDING LANDS BELOW THE K.R.S. PROTESTING AGAINST THE LEVY OF CONTRIBUTION AND WATER RATE UNDER THE G.O.NO.148-95A. P.W.D.

1917

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Appointed under Government Order No. R. 12495-500—L. R. 448-16-3, dated the 18th June 1917, to consider and submit recommendations on the memorials of the raiyats holding lands below the Krishnaraja-Sagara, protesting against the levy of contribution and water-rate under the Government Notification No. 148—951, Public Works Department, dated the 23rd January 1917.

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CONTENTS.

—:o:—

		Pages
I	Report of the Committee....	1—20
II	Dissenting note of Mr. B. Narasinga Rao	21—44

—:o:—

APPENDICES.

I	... ...	45—47
II	... ...	48—51
III	... ...	51—52
IV	... ...	52—53
V	... ...	53—54
VI	... ...	54—55
VII	... ...	55—56
VIII	... ...	56—57
IX	... ...	57
X	... ...	58
XI	... ...	59
XII	... ...	59
XIII	... ...	60
XIV	... ...	60—65
XV	... ...	65—96
XVI	... ...	97—98
XVII	... ...	99

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No. 195.

BANGALORE,
Dated 20th March 1918.

FROM

The President and Members of the Committee appointed to enquire into the grievances of the raiyats under the channels below the Krishnarajasagara.

To

B. RAMASWAMAIYA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department, Bangalore.

SIR;

Government Order constituting the Committee.

We, the President and Members of the Committee appointed in Government Proceedings No. R. 12495-50—L. R. 448-16-3, dated 18th June 1917, to consider and submit recommendations on the memorials of the raiyats holding lands under the channels below the "Krishnarajasagara," affected by Government Notification No. 148-951—P. W., dated 23rd January 1917, regarding the summer supply of water to be made available, for growing sugar-cane and other hot weather crops (other than paddy) under the channels below the "Krishnarajasagara" and the water rate and contribution to be levied therefor, have the honour to submit the following final report.

2. The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen :—

Members on the Committee.

1. Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Esq., C.I.E., President.
2. S. Cadambi, Esq., B.A., Chief Engineer for Irrigation. (Member.)
3. K. Matthan, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, *Mysore*. (Member.)
4. D. K. Darashaw, Esq., B.A., Superintendent of Survey and Inam Settlements in *Mysore*. (Member.)
5. B. Narasinga Rao, Esq., Landholder and Member of the Legislative Council, *Seringapatam*.

Mr. M. S. Hayagriva Rao, Special Revenue Officer, Krishnarajasagara, acted as Secretary to the Committee.

3. The Committee held five meetings in the Office of the Chief Engineer, in Bangalore, on the following dates, *viz.* :—

Number of meetings held.

13th July 1917.	16th November 1917 and
13th August 1917.	17th November 1917.
5th October 1917.	21st December 1917 and
	22nd December 1917.

Mr. Matthan did not attend the meeting held on the 16th and 17th November 1917. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao did not attend the meeting on the 21st December 1917, but was present on the next day, *viz.*, the 22nd idem.

4. The several representations contained in the petitions and memorials submitted to Government by the raiyats and holders affected by the Government Order of the 23rd January 1917, and the points of reference to the Committee contained in para 2 of the Government Order under report, were fully considered and

Subject for enquiry. References and information collected and discussed.

discussed by the Members. The provisions of the Mysore Land Revenue Code and the Revenue Manual and the available standing orders bearing on the levy of water rate and contribution on the proposed summer supply, were also referred to and discussed in detail. On the suggestion of Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, a set of 32 questions prepared by him to ascertain the views of the leading holders in the tract coming under the operation of the sugar-cane development scheme were printed in Kanarese and distributed to 136 important holders of whom 92 furnished their replies thereto. They are summarised in English under appropriate headings. (Appendices XIV to XVII.)

Chief points contained in the petitions and memorials of the holders and raiyats.

5. The representations of the holders and raiyats concerned as may be gathered from their petitions and memorials to Government and the answers furnished by the leading holders to the printed questions referred to in the previous para, may be summarised as below :—

(i) The levy of additional assessment during the period covered by the survey guarantee is not legal.

(ii) The levy of additional water rate on the established sugar-cane tract, for which the mamool hot weather supply was being given, is not justifiable.

(iii) The levy of contribution without obtaining mutchalikas from holders agreeing to pay it, is not legal, and old wet lands are not liable to pay contribution.

(iv) The proposal that sugar-cane cultivation should be carried on only in specified block areas, is not workable, and is neither suitable nor acceptable to the raiyats.

(v) It is not possible for all holders and raiyats to grow sugar-cane for one or the other of the following reasons, *viz.*—

Want of sufficient labour, manure, capital, and facilities for milling and the uncertain nature of the market for jaggery. There is also danger of lands deteriotrating by intense irrigation.

Proceedings of the meetings held.

6. The Committee have endeavoured to discuss the several questions involved in the representations made by the holders, and in the order of reference by Government to the Committee, with due regard to the interests of the holders of land and the Government alike. It is a matter of regret to them that Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, who advocated the points of view of the raiyats in an able manner, although convinced of the beneficial intentions of Government to promote the agricultural prosperity of the tract coming under the scheme by affording the facilities for its development, was unable to agree with the majority in most of the resolutions passed at the final meeting of the Committee held on the 22d December last, and in the recommendations made therein.

7. Copies of Proceedings of the meetings held by the Committee, have been already submitted to Government and a copy of the proceedings of the last meeting containing the final recommendations of the Committee, on all the points of reference contained in para 2, sub-paras i to vi of the Government Order under report, is enclosed (Appendix I).

Powers of Government to levy additional water rate on improved or increased supply of water during the currency of settlement.

8. In discussing the final resolutions passed by the Committee, the main points at issue referred to in para 5 *supra*, will also be adverted to. After a careful consideration of the provisions of the Land Revenue Laws and Rules, standing orders having the force of Law and the system of Survey and Settlement obtaining in Mysore, regarding the levy of extra water rate on the additional water made available for wet lands during the currency of settlement, the Committee is of opinion that under sections 114 and 53 of the Land Revenue Code and condition 5 of the Survey Guarantee,

(*a*) Under Sections 53 and 114 of the Land Revenue Code and condition 5 of the Survey Guarantee.

Government have reserved to themselves, the right of imposing an additional assessment during the currency of settlement, on lands benefiting by the additional supply of water afforded by the construction of new works or by the improvement of existing works, at Government cost.

9. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao while conceding this view, holds that the word "use" in Section 53 of the Land Ravenue Code, would signify that extra water rate could be levied only when the holders or raiyats voluntarily make use of the additional water made available by Government, and in support of his view, he referred to certain decisions of the Madras High Court.

(*b*) Decisions of Government bearing on the interpretation of the word "use" occurring in Section5 3 of the Land Revenue Code.

10. The authoritative ruling contained in Government Proceedings No. R. 375-7—R. F. 99-95, dated 19th July 1902, confirming the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2313—R. 23, dated 4th August 1873, lays down that an occupant of land can have no option to hold his lands at previous rates, if he elects not to use the water made available at the cost of Government. To make the point clear, it is distinctly stated in the above Proceedings of Government that Section 53 of Land Revenue Code contains nothing contrary to the order in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings of 1873, and that the section should be construed in consonance with the usage of the State.

The contention that water rate cannot be levied for water made available but not used is therefore in the opinion of the Committee, untenable. The decisions of the Madras High Court on the point, are still under discussion, and in any case, these decisions are not binding in Mysore in view of the long established usage in the State.

The scope of the mamool hot weather supply and the improved supply from the Krishnarajasagara now proposed to be given.

11. With regard to the contention that no additional water rate on the established sugar-cane tract for which the mamool hot weather supply was being given, could be imposed, the nature of the present and proposed supply, and the guiding principles of the Survey and Settlement Operations, bearing on the question, were discussed in full. The scope of the proposed hot weather supply, as compared with the existing one, is clearly indicated in the statement caused to be prepared by the Chief Engineer for irrigation, and the explanatory note attached thereto, marked as Appendix II. All the members are agreed in holding that the proposed supply is decidedly an improvement on the existing one under all the heads, noted in the order of reference by Government, *viz.*, (*a*) quantity, (*b*) duration, (*c*) extent and (*d*) number of holders to be benefited.

Nature of the present supply.

12. Hitherto the hot weather supply depended on the natural flow in the river in the drier months and the quantity of supply was therefore fluctuating and uncertain from year to year, and from month to month in the hot season. The Government were consequently unable to guarantee a definite supply during the summer season. With the chance of failure of water, the cultivation of sugar-cane, which involved a large outlay of capital and labour, and of other summer crops, was attended with great risks and even in the upper reaches of some channels which had the benefit of the hot weather supply from a longer time than others, only a very limited number of raiyats were able to grow sugar-cane.

Nature of the proposed supply.

13. As the proposed supply depends upon the storage in the "Krishnarajasagara," the element of uncertainty no longer exists and Government may ensure a sufficient supply of water for a definite area during the summer season. The magnitude and cost of the New *Reservoir* and the purposes which the large storage of water therein is calculated to serve, would require that Government should devise means to make the water available for cultivation so as to benefit as large a number of agriculturists as may be possible, and also to realise a reasonable return with due regard to the present resources of the raiyats.

Principles of Survey Settlement, guiding the water classification of lands and levy of assessment thereon.

14. The memo of the Superintendent of Survey sent with his D. O. Letter No. 23, dated 3rd October 1917, in reply to D. O. Letter No. 688—K. S., dated 30th August 1917, from the Secretary, Public Works, Irrigation Department, clearly enunciates the guiding principles of the system of Survey and Settlement for the determination of wet assessment, with reference to the supply of water. (*Vide* Appendices III and IV.) It may be gathered from paras 1 to 3 of the memo of the Superintendent of Survey, that the Survey assessment on wet lands, is not based on any

(*a*) General principles.

assured supply of water and that the water classification of a field, does not and cannot indicate a guaranteed supply of any definite quantity of water, in proportion to either the class of water supply noted for a field, or the amount of assessment fixed on it.

15. The nature of the survey water classification as explained in the memo of the Superintendent of Survey, clearly indicates that even when a particular field is placed in the first class of survey water classification, it does not mean that the water-supply to the field is not susceptible of improvement, by making the maximum quantity of storage in the source of supply, constant and independent of the fluctuating annual rainfall.

(*b*) Principles guiding the levy of assessment on channel lands.

The other technicalities connected with the survey and settlement operations, also point out, that the water classification of fields is determined on considerations of average rainfall and the situation of the field and that the rates of wet assessment, indicate an average rate under which no remissions could be claimed for failure of water due to scanty rainfall. It is also in point that the maximum rates of wet assessment vary for lands fed by tanks and for lands fed by river channels in the same taluk. If the survey water classification indicated the maximum quantity of water, which any particular field should get, by virtue of the water class in which it is placed, the maximum rates whether it be a tank fed or channel fed land, should be the same for a taluk. It is because the supply of water for lands under the river channels is better than for those under tanks and less attended with probabilities of failure, that higher maxima of rates are adopted for channel lands. In para 15 of his report to Government No. 880, dated 5th February 1883, regarding the introduction of Survey and Settlement in the Arkalgud Taluk, the then Superintendent of Survey Col. Grant, states as follows:—

"A new feature in this report is the adoption of a special maximum rate for channel irrigated lands. The ordinary rice maximum would not meet the case as there is an element of certainty and independence of seasons, in connection with the channel irrigated lands, for which allowance should be made. These are the first channel irrigated lands we have met with in sufficient proportion to necessitate separate treatment in assessing them.

Vide page 133 of the Volume of Selections from the records of the Mysore Government No. 1, containing the papers relating to the Survey and Settlement of the Hassan District.

Paras 21 and 22 of the same report, and para 10 of its enclosure, being the report of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, and paras 3 and 4 of letter No. Misc. 379, dated 3rd February 1883, from the Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, to the Superintendent of Survey, further indicate in clear terms the nature of classification adopted for channel lands, the inadequacy of the maximum rate of Rs. 10 for channel lands even under the classification based on a supply from June to January, the liability of the classification based on the supply of water as then distributed, for enhancement under an increased supply and how far and in what manner the maximum and fieldwar rates may be enhanced according to the extent of hot weather supply that may be made available for channel lands.

Vide pages 134, 135, 138, 154 and 155 of the same Volume I of Selections from the records.

(*c*) Liability of channel lands for enhancement of assessment on increased supply or improved distribution.

16. The difficulties for properly assessing the channel lands, referred to by the Superintendent of Survey in the introduction of Settlement in the Arkalgud Taluk, related to the 96 villages of the late Arkalgud Taluk, transferred to the Yedatore Taluk in Government Notification No. 138, dated 29th November 1882. The Government while directing the introduction of the settlement in all the villages of the late Arkalgud Taluk which had been transferred in the Notification referred to above, to the taluks of Hassan and Hole-Narsipur, withheld their sanction to the introduction of the settlement in the 96 villages transferred to the Yedatore Taluk, pending their final decision regarding the classification of lands under the Cauvery Channels. The settlement of these latter villages was finally sanctioned in Government Proceedings No. 253-6-3, dated

(*d*) Special features of channel lands under the Cauvery and the decision of Government regarding the basis on which these lands should be classed for water supply and assessed.

16th April 1884. It may be noted that in this Proceedings Government sanctioned the classification of wet lands under the Cauvery Channels being carried out on the basis of one crop only being taken annually under the said channels by the aid of water made available up to early in January, and not later.

17. The question at the time was whether the hot weather supply that was then available or possible in the Cauvery channels should be taken into consideration in fixing the assessment or whether an additional tax amounting to half the assessment fixed for a field should be levied from those who availed the hot weather supply for the whole or a portion of the field. The decision of the Government on this point in their Proceedings No. 253-6-3, dated 16th April 1884, referred to above, is as follows :—

(e) Items for decision and the text of the final Government Order.

" After careful consideration, the Dewan is not satisfied of the expediency of adopting either of these modes in assessing the channel lands in question. As the revised classification upon which the Survey Superintendent's present proposals (as contained in his letter of 29th November last) are based, takes into account a better and more lasting supply of water than at present exists and as it is extremely doubtful whether Government will be able to give such a supply it is preferable to adhere to the rates as originally fixed and reported in the Survey Superintendent's letter No. 826, of the 12th January 1883, and at the same time to omit the arrangement therein proposed of demanding half again the ordinary assessment when raiyats use water during the hot months."

Vide pages 51, 52 and 58 of Volume X of Selections from the Revenue Records relating to the Survey and Settlement of the Mysore District.

18. That this mode of classification was sanctioned not only to the villages of the late Arkalgud Taluk transferred to Yedatore but that Government recognised it as a guiding principle for the classification of lands below the Cauvery River channels can be clearly gathered from para 1 of the minute contained in the then Dewan's Order No. 118-127, dated 9th April 1888, relied upon by the petitioners themselves in their memorial to Government and also fully discussed by the members of the Committee. The subsequent paras of the said minute clearly explain the privileges and concessions granted to the raiyats and the rights reserved to Government, as regards the hot weather supply in the river channels. The initiation of annual programmes for hot weather supply ordered in Government Order No. D. P. W. 5323-27—760-64, dated 24th November 1890, is due to the Dewan's minute referred to above. From the year 1890-91, such hot weather supply as may be available, and when convenient to be given with due regard to the conservancy of the channels, is being allowed in all the river channels, to encourage garden and sugar-cane cultivation.

(f) Application of the principles to all lands under Cauvery channels, *vide* the then Dewan's (minute of 1888).

(g) Initiation of hot weather programmes.

19. As sugar-cane was being grown in some parts of the Seringapatam Taluk, prior to the Survey and Settlement of the taluk, the Committee had to go into the question as to what was the nature of the hot weather supply, if any, at the time of and previous to, the issue of Order Nos. 253-63-2, dated 16th April 1884 and No. 118-127, dated 9th April 1888, referred to in the previous para, relating to the settlement of the 96 villages, transferred to Yedatore Taluk from the late Arkalgud Taluk, and the Dewan's minute respectively. Colonel Hill, the then Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, in his letter dated 27th December 1874, (copy marked as Appendix V) to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division, explains in full the then state of sugar-cane cultivation in the Mysore District and the hot weather supply in the river channels. While it may be conceded that certain distances of the channels in the Seringapatam Taluk, had a meagre benefit of a hot weather supply, the facilities afforded therefor, appear to have been in no way satisfactory at the time. It may also be gathered from para 4 of the letter that the greater extent of sugar-cane then grown was under some of the large tanks in Krishnarajpete and Channarayapatna Taluks. Mr. Gatherer whose name is mentioned in para 6 of the letter, was the Executive Engineer of Cauvery Division, at the time.

The nature of hot weather supply and the extent of sugar-cane cultivation, in Seringapatam Taluk.

(a) Before the year 1888, in which the then Dewan's minute was passed.

Copies of his letters marked as Appendices VI to VIII, embody the programmes of hot weather supply at the time, and the following note which is attached thereto indicates the nature of the supply that was then possible :—

"Although these dates have been fixed, this department does not guarantee the supply of water, and any loss consequent on failure of water must be borne by the raiyats concerned."

At the time of Settlement.

20. Having referred to the nature of the hot weather supply that existed in Seringapatam, prior to the introduction of Survey and Settlement of the taluk in 1889, the question arises as to what the nature of the supply was at the time of settlement, and how far it has been taken into consideration, in fixing the survey assessment. The papers connected with the Survey and Settlement of Seringapatam Taluk, are printed on pages 242 to 292 of the Volume of Selections No. X containing the papers relating to the introduction of Survey and Settlement of the taluks in the Mysore District. The portions of the reports and the letters therein embodied noted in the margin, containing observations regarding the question of water classification, the extent of sugar-cane cultivation, the then existing facilities of hot weather supply, and the rates of assessment adopted for channel lands in the taluk.

Paras 3, 6, 7 and 10, on pages 242 to 244, para 10 on page 245 and paras 19 and 20 on page 250, para 3 on page 256, para 4 on pages 257 and 258, paras 3 and 4, on page 262, para 5 on pages 264 and 265, para 8 on page 267, paras 1 to 7 on page 275.

(c) Classification of water supply in established sugar-cane tracts as compared with the classification in Seringapatam Taluk.

21. It is noticeable that there is no definite pronouncement by the Superintendent of Survey, anywhere in the papers relating to the Survey and Settlement of the Seringapatam Taluk, to infer that any tract of the taluk, was treated as an established sugar-cane tract in the same sense in which the classification of the lands under the Hemavathi channels in Hole-Narsipur Taluk, based on a perennial supply, is referred to by him in para 7 of his letter No. 585, dated 29th November 1883, to Government and in para (1) of the Dewan's minute of 1888 or to indicate that the rates of assessment adopted for the Seringapatam Taluk, were satisfactory, as it took into consideration the sugar-cane cultivation and the use of water in the hot months, as established facts. On the other hand, the facts contained in paras referred to above and the correspondence between the Dewan and the Survey Superintendent, printed on pages 271 to 292 of the same Selections, Volume X, referred to above, disclose that the principle of classification of lands under the channels in Seringapatam in no way differed from that adopted for Yedatore. It is also plainly stated that the maximum wet rate for the villages under the channels in Seringapatam Taluk comprised in Group I, was raised from Rs. 10 to Rs. 11, so that the average rate for channel lands in the more favourably situated taluk of Seringapatam, may not fall below that adopted for Yedatore Taluk, and that the lands in the 24 villages, situated nearer the head sluices of channels, declared to be the best wet lands of the taluk, may fetch some small increase at least, over the old collections.

Vide page 52 of selections Volume X of the records referred to above.

(d) Data indicating that no full or definite hot weather supply was taken into consideration for assessing channel lands in the Seringapatam Taluk.

22. The old records in the Public Works Department that were caused to be examined in this connection further disclosed that complaints were being made every year, both before and after the survey and settlement, by the raiyats in the tail end villages of each channel, about shortage of water even during the irrigation season, and similar complaints were being made by the raiyats every year, for want of hot weather supply for the sugar-cane grown by them in the villages nearer the head sluices of the channels.

(e) Complaints regarding deficiency of water during the irrigation and hot weather seasons.

23. The facts contained in the preceding paras, support the view that in the settlement of the Seringapatam Taluk, the rates of wet assessment were not fixed on a classification of lands carried out on the basis of a hot weather supply as a distinct feature entity or of a definitely ascertainable nature, so as to come under the purview of paras, 1 and

(f) Conclusions deducible from the nature of the mamool hot weather supply in Seringapatam Taluk.

5 of the Dewan's minute of 1888, and that therefore no vested, prescriptive or easement rights to any definite quantity of hot weather supply, could arise.

(g) Data indicating that the hot weather supply available for the channel in Seringapatam Taluk at the time of settlement however meagre it was counted for fixing fieldwar assessment.

24. But there are data to hold that the hot weather supply, as was available at the time, however meagre it may have been, counted for fixing average fieldwar assessment in the 24 villages, nearer the head sluices of the Chikka Devaraya Sagara, Virijanady, Devrai and Bhangardoddi channels. It is stated by the Superintendent of Survey in the settlement report of the taluk that he found the necessity to reduce the water classification in 31 out of the 55 channel villages, comprised in the first group of villages, and, that little or no sugar-cane was grown in these villages. In the remaining 24 villages, in which sugar-cane was being grown, he did not deem it necessary to reduce the water classification, evidently because these villages were nearer the head sluices of the channels, and decidedly had the facilities to make use to the best advantage, of the hot weather supply, which may be available from year to year. The fieldwar assessment in these villages, is therefore higher than in the remaining villages of the same group. The decision contained in Government Order No. 4304, dated 31st March 1902, lends support to this view and the same is adverted to in para 1 of Government Proceedings No. 1359-61—R. 278-06-4, dated 14-8-1907, quoted in para 9 of the memorial from the holders of Seringapatam Taluk.

(h) Additional consideration to establish a right to existing hot weather supply.

25. The ownership of land constantly changes by purchase for high value, and investments are made on lands by persons of small means and also by capitalists, on the inducement of the favourable situation of, and natural advantages commanded by lands. The Committee feel bound to safeguard the interests of such persons also.

Recommendations of the Committee on the question of the mamool supply and water rate thereon.

(a) Distances of the channel entitled to mamool supply.

26. It is therefore held in para IV (1) (a) of the Proceedings of the last Meeting of the Committee, that the whole wet extent of the channel villages, within the distances specified for the channels noted below, should be treated as "Established sugar-cane tracts" and therefore entitled for the old hot weather supply, as was available, irrespective of the above facts and the varying fieldwar rates of assessment prevailing in these villages and that these villages should have the benefit of the lower water rate for hot weather supply, namely, Rs. 1-8-0 per acre recommended in para V of the Proceedings of the last meeting of the Committee.

Name of Channel	*Number of miles*
1. Chikdevarayasagara	22
2. Virijanadi	16
3. Devaroy	5
4. Bangardoddy	5

(b) Extent to which the provisions contained in the Dewan's Minute of 1888 are applicable to Seringapatam Taluk.

27. Many of the passages contained in the Dewan's Minute of 1888, are quoted in the memorial, submitted on behalf of the holders of the Seringapatam Taluk, to hold the above tracts or a greater portion of them as Established Sugar-cane tracts beyond doubt. It should be noted that the settlement of Seringapatam Taluk, was introduced in May 1889, and the Dewan's Minute, was passed in April 1888. The passages in the minute most relied upon, in support of the contention that certain tracts in Seringapatam were established sugar-cane tracts, are the following two initial sentences in para 5 of the Minute :—

"In short, the simplest plan is to give a hot weather supply wherever it has been usual to give it, *i.e.*, in established sugar-cane tracts and garden tracts. The raiyats in such cases, can claim it as a matter of right as the assessment in their case is based upon the existing supply, including the hot weather supply where such exists."

28. The Settlement of Seringapatam Taluk, having come up one year after the minute was passed, could any tract of the taluk be declared as "Established Surgar-cane Tracts," unless it is proved that the hot weather supply had been taken

into consideration to any recognised extent in fixing the assessment on the lands therein? If a perennial or full hot weather supply had been taken into consideration in assessing the lands in the sense in which the lands under the Hemavathi Channels are said to have been assessed on the basis of a perennial supply *vide* para 1 of the Dewan's Minute of 1888 and para 7 of letter No. 585, dated 29-11-1883, of the Survey Superintendent, referred to above, the tract may take the charcater of an undoubted established sugar-cane tract. If the hot weather supply had been taken into consideration incidentally, then the argument that the tract was an established sugar-cane tract loses much of its significance and the tract cannot be said to be an established sugar-cane tract beyond doubt. The definite pronouncements in the Survey Report regarding the water classification on the lands in Seringapatam Taluk, having differred in no way from that adopted in Yedatore Taluk and other statements contained therein and the references quoted in para 19 *supra*, lend support to the latter view. The Committee have, however, after a careful consideration of the question, as a whole, recorded their resolutions regarding the available mamool supply in favour of the petitioners, for reasons fully discussed above.

(*c*) Villages of Seringapatam Taluk entitled to the Mamool Hot Weather Supply, by virtue of the under-classification.

29. The 24 villages in which the weather classification was not reduced and which therefore bear a higher assessment than those in which the water classification was reduced by the Superintendent at the Survey and Settlement of the Seringapatam Taluk, are the following:—

1.	Seringapatam	...	...	...	Bhangaradoddy Channel.
2.	Belagola	...	...	...	Virijanadi and Devarai.
3.	Kempalingapur	...	...	...	Do
4.	Palahalli	...	...	...	Do
5.	Karimanti	...	...	...	Do
6.	Brahmapura	...	...	...	Virijanadi and Devaroy Channels.
7.	Agrahara	...	...	...	„ Only.
8.	Katteri	...	...	...	Chikdevarayasagara Channel.
9.	Seethapura	...	...	...	Do
10.	Araluguppe	...	...	...	Do
11.	Hosakoppalu	...	...	...	Do
12.	Chaluvearasinakoppal	...	...	...	Do
13.	Yenneholekoppal	...	...	...	Do
14.	Harovu	...	...	...	Do
15.	Yellekere	...	...	...	Do
16.	Ookkada	...	...	...	Do
17.	Kyathanahalli	...	...	...	Do
18.	Puttaiyanakoppalu	...	...	...	Do
19.	Doddegowdenakoppalu	...	...	...	Do
20.	Achchappanakoppalu	...	...	...	Do
21.	Kurubarakoppalu	...	...	...	Do
22.	Ramapura	...	...	...	Do
23.	Makanakoppalu	...	...	...	Do
24.	Kennalu.	...	...	...	Do

(*d*) Additional villages coming within the specified reaches to which the lower rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre is recommended by the Committee.

30. Strictly speaking, the lower water rate of Rs. 1½ for the proposed hot weather supply, can be made applicable only to these villages; but the Committee taking into consideration the distances to which the Public Works Department were allowing or estimating, the water to run in the 4 channels during the period the sluices were opened in the hot season, and the statements regarding the distances to which the supply was reaching contained in the answers received from the holders themselves, have recommended such distances for each channel so as to include also the following seven additional villages, (6 of Seringapatam Taluk and 1 of Mysore Taluk) for preferential treatment by fixing the lower rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre, on the area to be included in blocks.

	Name of village.		*Taluk.*		*Channel.*
1.	Agarahara	...	Seringapatam	...	Chikdevarayasagara
2.	Kirangoor	...	Do	...	Do
3.	Darasakuppe	...	Do	...	Do
4.	Nelamane	...	Do	...	Do
5.	Kudlukuppe	...	Do	...	Do
6.	Ballenahalli	...	Do	...	Do
7.	Kalasawadi	...	Mysore	...	Virijanadi Cevarai

31. The distances of the channels to which the lower rate may be applicable as determined by the Committee, do not much vary from those published in Government Notification No. 148-951 P. W. D., dated 23-1-1917, except that for Chikdevarayasagara Channel" two more miles are added. The Bhangaradoddi channel is not mentioned in the Notification. When that channel comes up for consideration by Government it is the desire of the Committee that the whole length of the channel, small as it is, may be treated as entitled to the lower rate.

(e) Distances of channels to which the lower rate is applicable as compared with the distances to which the lower rate of Rs. 3 applies under Government Notification of the 23rd Jany : 17.

32. The extra water rate for the hot weather supply notified in the Government Notification of 1917, for the area of the mamool hot weather supply, is Rs. 3 per acre, for the extent included in the block area, whereas the rate recommended by the Committee is Rs. 1-8-0 per acre for the area to be selected for summer irrigation. In fixing this reduced rate, in addition to the privileges of the hot weather supply in this area, the Committee have taken into consideration the following circumstances also :—

i. The high prices of lands in this area.

ii. The difficulty for procuring labour, and the high rates of wages prevailing in the tract, owing to the proximity of the town of Mysore and other environments,

(f) Grounds for reducing the water rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 1-8-0 per acre.

iii. The preponderance of absentee holders of land.

33. The improved hot weather supply, proposed to be given from the "Reservoir", in addition to removing the elements of uncertainty and insufficiency of the mamool supply, hampering the development of sugar-cane or other hot weather crops in the tract, will create equal chances for all the agriculturists therein to reap the benefit of the hot weather cultivation. In para 8 of the memorial of the raiyats of Seringapatam Taluk to Government, reference is made to Representative Assembly Subject Nos. 152 of 1910 and 269 of 1915. The summary of discussion and the reply of Government relating to them, are annexed as Appendix IX. The advantages of the summer supply both to improve the lands and to reap valuable profits therefrom, are clearly represented therein. How could these advantages be made available to all or the majority of agriculturists, without an increase of supply in the channels and that of an assured nature? When Government, by affording these two advantages, exercise their powers to levy additional assessment or water rate, under the Laws and Rules in force, the contention that no increase of assessment on the tract of the mamool supply is justifiable, seems hardly tenable.

Advantages of the new supply to justify the additional water rate recommended.

34. The Committee therefore consider that their recommendations regarding the special treatment of mamool tract, are both reasonable and equitable to meet the demands of the holders and raiyats.

35. Barring the 31 villages coming under the class to be treated as established sugar-cane tracts, the remaining villages coming under the Development Scheme, are situated below the specified reaches of the four channels referred to above, and under the Ramaswamy, Rajaparameswari and Madhavamanthri Channels. A right to hot weather supply for the upper reaches of these latter channels also is claimed by the interested holders and raiyats. Statements marked Appendices X and XI embody the extracts of the hot weather programmes from year to year, available in the records of the Public Works Department. It may be gathered therefrom that the initiation of a hot weather programme for these channels dates only from the issue of the Government Order of 1890 referred to in para 14 *supra*, as the result of the Dewan's Minute of 1888. It will be seen from the extract of the annual programmes that it was not possible to give the hot weather supply to these channels, as a regular measure. The answers furnished by the leading holders point to the same conclusion. The Survey and Settlement Records, relating to the

The tracts to which the higher rate of Rs. 3 per acre for lands, selected for summer irrigation is recommended and the nature of hot weather supply therein.

taluks of T.-Narsipur and Malvalli, in which the villages under these three channels lie distributed do not make mention of any sugar-cane cultivation under these channels; the Taluk Pahani Accounts also indicate the same. The Committee have therefore held that the villages under these channels can lay no claim to a hot weather supply.

The conditions obtaining in the State, as compared with those in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and why the system of land taxation prevailing in the latter Presidencies are not applicable here.

36. The Committee before coming to a conclusion regarding the scale of water rates to be adopted for the two classes of lands, *viz.*, the lands lying within the sugar-cane tract and lands outside the tract, made a full discussion of the profits derivable from the cultivation of sugar-cane and other hot weather crops that may be raised by the proposed supply. The rates prevailing in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies were referred to. The water rates prevailing in these two latter Presidencies are embodied in Appendices XII and XIII respectively. The conditions obtaining in the State are different from those of the side Local Government. The system of Revenue Administration and Survey Settlement in Madras differ to a great extent from those in the State. Although the rules and procedure of Survey and Revenue Administration in Mysore are based on the Bombay System, it may be difficult to readily introduce or assimilate all the modifications adopted there into the system in force in the State where different conditions of land tenures mutual obligations between the Government and the tenants and the traditional usages prevail under legal sanction. As an instance near at hand, it may be mentioned that the interpretation put by Mr. Narasinga Rao on the word "use" in Section 53 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code (*vide* para 8 *supra*) was not conceded by the other members, for two reasons:—

Firstly, the Committee were bound to accept the final decision of Government in their Proceedings No. 275 R. F. 99-95, dated 19-9-1902 setting aside their order in No. 2753 R. F. 99-93, dated 30th September 1899, presumably passed without advertance to the despatch of 1873 from the Secretary of State for India, and

Secondly, the functions of the Committee when required to submit recommendations on a new Scheme are to submit proposals suitable to the local conditions and in conformity with the Laws, Rules and Usages of the State and not enunciate new principles of far reaching consequences.

37. In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies the principle of crop assessment is adopted for land taxation and differential water rates are fixed for supply of water under the various irrigation works. The raiyats there, are experienced and keen agriculturists and are generally industrious. The condition of agriculture are different in the State. It may take some long time before the raiyats here could be induced to deviate from the long existing methods of agriculture. Their resources are also small. The attempt now set on foot by Government to make the necessary facilities available for the raiyats and the additional taxation thereon, may no doubt, serve the useful purpose of stimulating them to more industrious occupation in the field of agriculture. But however, as a small beginning may prove to be a safe guide, the Committee have thought it fit to recommend the reduced uniform rate of Rs. 3 per acre for the area to be selected for summer irrigation outside the lengths specified in para 29 *supra*, for Chikdevarayasagara, Devarai, Virijanadi and Bhangaradoddi Channels, and for the whole area commanded by Ramaswami, Rajaparameswari and Madhavamantri Channels. What rate of assessment this levy works out for one acre of sugar-cane and one acre of Thadi crop raised in the block area will be adverted to later on, after the system of summer irrigation recommended by the Committee in place of the one ordered by Government, is explained.

The Block System of Irrigation and Hot Weather Cultivation.

38. Before adverting to the method of forming block areas now adopted and the one proposed by the Committee instead, it may be useful to refer to the grounds of justification of the proposal itself to obviate certain existing misapprehensions. By courtesy of Mr. Cadambi, the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, the other members of the Committee, were convinced of the baneful consequences likely to result by an intense and overwrought summer irrigation, the precautions needed to prevent wastage of water stored at great cost, the large quantity of water that may be lost by absorption and evaporation in the course of

supply during the drier months, the natural requirements of a periodical instead of continuous flow of water for summer crops, necessitating a system of perfected distributory channels and field boundaries, and, above all, the change of plots necessarily required to maintain the rotation of sugar-cane planting, to reap continued profits of a highly paying crop. He also explained the block system obtaining in Bombay under the new channels, and under some old tanks and channels as an indigenous growth, and the modification that may be required for adapting it to existing wet lands.

(*a*) Grounds for placing limitations on the summer irrigation.

39. The Committee next considered the views contained in the answers furnished by the leading holders to the printed questions pertaining to this item. It was a common feature of most of the answers of the landholders that no kind of block system was required and that no limitation of the raiyats choice of cultivation as they liked, was agreeable to them. As these answers conveyed no valuable suggestions or valid requirements, if any, to improve upon a system designed for the prosperity of the agriculturists and to meet the maximum extent, the much wanted summer supply, so as to benefit the highest possible number of holders throughout the lengths of the channels, the Committee had to seek for any available data on this point, from the answers to the other questions.

(*b*) Summary of answers furnished by the landholders to the printed questions relating to this and other points.

40. The facts deducible from the answers furnished to the other questions in the printed list Appendix XIV and in the personal representation made to Mr. Narasinga Rao in his tour of enquiries, are as summarized below :—

(i) A summer supply of the mamool kind without any additional assessment for the mamool tract, should be given,

(ii) Such rate of assessment or water rate on the other tract, as may raise the existing assessment in the tract, to the same standard of assessment, as prevailed in the mamool tract, was desirable,

(iii) Sugar-cane cannot be grown every year as the land may deteriorate,

(iv) The only benefit by growing sugar-cane was, that in the two or three succeeding years, the yield of paddy may be more than normal as the result of the high manuring of the land for growing cane,

(v) Lands now formed into block areas include lands unfit for sugar-cane cultivation,

(vi) Water was not the only item required for sugar-cane cultivation ; other facilities, *viz.*, labour, capital, manure, etc., were matters for equal consideration,

(vii) The growing of any other crop during the summer season, was not known in the tract,

(viii) The profits from sugar-cane, taking into consideration the large outlay involved and the fitful nature of the market for jaggery every year do not afford a sufficient inducement to grow cane.

41. Mr. Narasinga Rao stated that in his tour of enquiry, he spoke to the holders and raiyats that assembled in the villages he visited; that the raiyats belonging to the villages in the upper reaches of the channels, claimed the restoration of the mamool supply and were opposed to the levy of any additional assessment; that those belonging to the villages in the lower reaches, were not desirous of the summer supply ; that all of them were opposed to the levy of contribution and the block system. He further added that two raiyats of Cheluvearsinakoppal village, suggested that a water rate of one rupee per acre may be levied for the area grown with sugar-cane, in the upper reaches, if the rate is guaranteed for thirty years, and that some in the non-mamool tract stated that a rate of one rupee per acre for manurial crops and Rs. 2 per acre for the area grown with sugar-cane may be levied.

42. The statements of the holders and raiyats summarized above, except indicating their opposition, suggest no proposals or remedies of a reasonable nature.

43. The following is a summary of the answers which contain some suggestions. The numbers of holders who express the opinion, are mentioned against each answer :—

(i) The block areas now formed are suitable; a water rate of Rs. 2 per acre for the area grown with sugar-cane and Re. 1 per acre for manurial crop, may be

levied; a contribution of Rs. 10 per acre on the lands included in the block areas, may be fixed. (No. 35 in the list marked Appendix XIV);

(ii) The block areas now formed should be modified, so as to include the whole extent of a village, barring only, the wet lands that are situated within one furlong of the village, lands which are situated on a high level, not admitting of a free hot weather supply, and low lying lands. A water rate of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per acre for the area grown with sugar-cane and one rupee per acre on the whole extent included in blocks for manurial crops may be levied. In place of the lumpsum contribution of Rs. 25 per acre, an annual cess per acre, may be fixed. The Government should undertake the maintenance work of all branch and main distributory channels, and also the clearing of weeds. (No. 55 do .)

(iii) No water rate or contribution should be levied, but an area for annual summer irrigation may be formed by dividing a village into 3 blocks and the summer supply may be given to one block every year by rotation. (No. 29.....do.....)

(iv) Without forming any block areas, a water rate or cess, under the name of "Krishnarajasagara cess" of Re. 1 or Rs. 1-8-0 per acre may be fixed for the whole extent commanded by the channels. As regards contribution, minor works to channels may be left to the raiyats and a contribution between Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 may be levied. (No. 76.....do.....)

(v) A reasonable water rate for the area actually grown with sugar-cane may be fixed. (Nos. 42, 44, 46, 58, 61 and 62.....do.....)

(vi) If the supply is given to the reaches below the mamool tract under each channel, the assessment on the lands so supplied, may be raised to the standard of assessment fixed for the area of mamool supply. (Nos. 22, 26, 27, 28, 36, 41, 43, 47, 48, 53, 57, 64, 79, 80, 81, 83.....do.....)

(vii) For lower reaches of channels, where improvements may be necessary, a contribution of Rs. 10 per acre may be levied. (No. 68.....)

(viii) For lower reaches of channels where the hot weather supply is newly given, reasonable contribution may be levied. (Nos. 4, 14, 75.....do)

(ix) No works are necessary to the channels. In villages where they may be necessary, the raiyats may be asked to contribute.

(c) General nature of the answers.

44. The proverbial conservatism, being the main feature of most of the answers, the Committee had to bestow much thought, to come to a decision, as regards the several points, including the formation of blocks, contained in the Government Order of reference to them. Full discussions were held to make suitable recommendations for forming the block areas for summer irrigation.

(d) Formation of blocks:— Utility thereof and General method to be adopted.

45. All the members were agreed in the opinion that any arrangement by which annual inspection of crops raised, is rendered necessary, may not be a convenient one and that the fixing of assessment once for all had the advantages of simplicity of accounts, of simplicity in the annual inspections and of saving of much trouble to raiyats and officials and preventing fraud.

Mr. Matthan suggested that a method of forming blocks, so as to make the summer supply available, for all lands under the channel in each village, barring those lands that may be declared as unfit for sugar-cane cultivation or to which the hot weather supply cannot be guaranteed on account of their situation, may be tried, and that the rotation of sugar-cane cultivation should be so adjusted as to meet any valid and reasonable objections. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao although he was in full accord with the other members in these views, was not prepared to give his unqualified concurrence to the method of forming blocks which the Committee have recommended.

(e) The *modus operandi* to govern the formation of blocks and the classes of lands to be entirely excluded for summer irrigation.

46. Agreeably to the views contained in the previous para and to meet as far as may be practicable, the wishes of the holders and the raiyats, the Committee have made their recommendations contained in paras V and VI of the proceedings of the last meeting. The proposals regarding the formation of the block areas were arrived at after much

discussion over the *modus operandi* to govern the working of it. The decision was that the following kinds of lands should be excluded from the summer irrigation, *viz.*

i. All those lands which the Agricultural Department, have declared or may declare, to be unfit for growing sugar-cane.

ii. All the lands which the Public Works Department, may decide as incapable of being irrigated by the summer supply.

iii. All those lands which a Committee consisting of not less than three and not more than five resident holders or agriculturists for each village or group of villages as Government may fix, recommend to the Assistant Engineer, and the Special Revenue Officer, appointed for the development scheme, as unfit for summer irrigation, for valid reasons.

(*f*) The formation of blocks and the system of summer irrigation to prevail in it.

47. Barring the area excluded as above, the remaining extent of each village will be divided into three portions of approximately the same size, so as to include whole and contiguous survey numbers. Each survey number will be divided into two equal portions and demarcated with boundary marks different from those which the Survey Department have adopted. The summer supply will be given to one-half of each block every year by rotation in the manner explained below. In the first year, water will be supplied to one-half of two out of the three blocks for sugar-cane and to one-half of the third block for *Thadi* crop, *i.e.*, any paying hot weather crop other than sugar-cane. In the second year, the other half of the two blocks which had water for sugar-cane in the previous year, will be given water for *Thadi* crop and the half of the third block which had water for *Thadi* crop in the previous year will be given water for sugar-cane. The same process will be repeated for the third and fourth year, so that at the end of four years, each survey number of each block, may have had the facilities of water, for growing one crop of sugar-cane and one crop of *Thadi*, over the whole area. For purposes of statistical equalization of extent of hot weather crops every year, the officers engaged in the work, may fix the rotation of supply for adjacent villages in the reverse order, *viz.*

In the first year, water will be supplied to two blocks for thadi crops and to one-half of the third block for sugar-cane ; in the second year water will be supplied to the other half of the 1st two blocks, for sugar-cane and to the other half of the third block for thadi crop. The result at the end of four years will be the same in both cases. The holders may grow any summer crop they like, in the half of the field to which water is given for sugar-cane, but in the year in which a half of a block receives water only for thadi crops as per programme indicated above, no sugar-cane shall be grown in that half for the year.

(*f*) The advantages of the system proposed by the Committee as compared with the one ordered by Government.

48. The rationale of the above proposals and their improvement over the one now adopted, as a means to enlist the sympathies of the holders and raiyats, will be explained briefly. The chief objections that are advanced against the system now adopted are the following :—

(i) By excluding one-half of each holding from the hot weather supply, the choice of the raiyat to grow sugar-cane in any place he liked, is circumscribed.

(ii) As sugar-cane should be grown only on one-third of the half included in the block area, small patches of lands will have to be brought under sugar-cane cultivation, which may not be possible, in the very nature of things.

(iii) The levy of a uniform rate on the whole area when only one-third of it may be cultivated with sugar-cane every year is inequitable.

The above objections and those enumerated in para 40 *supra* are so far as a reasonable and equitable settlement may aim at, have been removed in the above proposals.

49. The diagram hereunder shown, roughly indicates how the proposed system may work out :—

(*g*) The working of the system proposed by the Committee explained by means of a diagram.

	100 acres Block I.		100 acres Block II.		100 acres Block III.	
	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)	(*a*)	(*b*)
1st year	S	...	S	...	T	...
2nd year	...	T	...	T	S	...
3rd year	...	S	...	S	...	T
4th year	T	...	T	...	...	S

NOTE.—In this diagram the explanation given hereunder for the whole of each block applies to a survey number taking the figure shown for each block as a survey number.

Total extent of the village included for summer supply is taken as 300 acres. S—Sugarcane. T—Thadi crop.

Taking the total area of the village included for summer irrigation to be 300 acres, each block will consist of 100 acres.

(*a*) and (*b*) indicate, the half portion of each block, arrived at by dividing each survey number into two portions. In the first year, portion (*a*) of block Nos. I and II will get water for sugar-cane and portion (*a*) of block No. III, will have water for Thadi crop. In the beginning of the hot weather season in the second year, portion (*a*) of blocks I and II, may still have sugar-cane on it, under milling and summer water served for the second year can be used only to portion (*b*) of these two blocks for Thadi crop, as indicated. Portion (*a*) of the third block will have water for sugar-cane during the year.

In the third year, water will be given to portion (*b*) of blocks Nos. I and II for sugar-cane, so that these portions may have the sugar-cane rotation. Portion (*b*) of block No. III will have water for Thadi crop during the year.

In the 4th year, for reasons stated already, water can be served only to portion (*a*) of block Nos. I and II for Thadi crop. Portion (*b*) of block No. III will have water for sugar-cane in the year.

In this arrangement each half of a survey number will be under sugar-cane cultivation, every fourth year. It may be noted that in the year in which the turn for Thadi crop comes for the half of a block, the whole survey numbers in the block will have a crop of paddy on the full extent, in addition to the Thadi crop on one half, and in the year in which water is supplied to a half for sugar-cane, paddy will be cropped only on a half of the survey number.

50. The net results of the arrangement, taking one acre as a unit, will be that at the end of four years, the holder would have reaped paddy on 3 acres, sugar-cane on one acre, and Thadi on one acre. No mention is made about the water for manurial crop to the block area, as the effect of the proposed arrangement serves for an automatic supply for manurial crop, when one-half of a survey number is entitled to water every year.

(*h*) Net profit resulting to the holders and raiyats in every period of 4 years.

51. It will be seen that the above arrangements have the following advantages which practically meet to the greatest extent possible, the main objections advanced by the holders and raiyats adverted to in the previous paras :—

(*i*) How far the proposed arrangement meets the chief objections of the landholders and raiyats.

(i) The whole of the area of each village fit for summer irrigation is included in the block.

(ii) A moiety of each survey number included in the block will have the advantage of the summer supply every year for a paying crop and the other half will get water for manurial crop.

(iii) As sugar-cane is a crop which may be standing on the land for about twelve months or more, and the raiyats wish to have both paddy and sugar-cane in their holdings in the same year, the opportunity to grow both, is afforded by the limitation of one-half of the extent of a survey number being grown with summer crop.

(iv) The objection that land may deteriorate by growing sugar-cane in quick rotation, is obviated by the proposed arrangements, in that each half will have the rotation once in 4 years.

(v) This arrangement affords the raiyat, the benefit of reaping on the portion grown with sugar-cane one year, a good crop of paddy for 3 years successively, as the result of the high manuring for sugar-cane.

(vi) Raiyats who can afford to grow sugar-cane successively may have the opportunity to do so by payment of such small extra rate as Government may fix for the extra quantity of water that may be required for sugar-cane over that which the portion of a survey number may be entitled to or Thadi crop during the year.

52. It will thus be seen that in the case of lands in the non-sugar-cane tract, for which a water rate of Rs. 3 per acre, is recommended by the Committee, in the period of 4 years in which a raiyat would have reaped a harvest of sugar-cane on one acre and thadi crop on one acre and had the benefit of the hot weather supply for three acres of manurial crops, he would have paid an extra assessment of Rs. 3×4 equals Rs. 12. The corresponding figure for the mamool sugar-cane tract is $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ equals Rs. 6. In addition to the above. the difficulties now experienced to commence early agricultural operations for the irrigation season, will be greatly minimised.

53. The rates prevailing in the Bombay Presidency for the block lands under the new channels, and for perennial irrigation, may have been pitched so high, on account of the very favourable local conditions obtaining there. These high rates cannot be taken for comparison, with the rates that may be adopted here. In the Madras Presidency the supply in the Cauvery Delta is only for 8 months and as there is no hot weather supply, the rates prevailing there, are of no avail. In Madras, when a second crop of paddy, is raised, a rate half as much again, as the ordinary assessment is levied. There is also a class of wet lands in Madras, which are assessed for two crops of paddy and bear a consolidated assessment, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much as the ordinary rate. The enhanced rate is leviable whether a second crop is taken or not.

(j) The rates prevailing in Bombay are prohibitive and those of Madras are inapplicable.

54. Coming to the question of contribution, the following main objections are advanced against the levy of it:—

Contribution.

(i) the levy of contribution without mutchalikas executed by raiyats agreeing to pay it, is not legal.

(a) Grounds of objection for the levy of contribution, advanced by the landholders.

(ii) dry lands converted into wet by a new irrigation work are liable to pay contribution, but not old wet lands and of the nature of channel lands in question.

(iii) The channels as they now exist do not require repairs or improvements, so as to justify the levy of any contribution.

(iv) The irrigation cess of 1-17th part of the assessment, merged in the consolidated assessment, is enough to meet the necessary works needed for the channels.

55. Objections 3 and 4 will be adverted to before dealing with objection 1 and 2, involving the principles bearing on the question. The uncertain nature of the present hot weather supply and occasional failure of water during irrigation season are sufficiently explained already. The supply can be improved only by an increased flow in the channels, by storage of the water in the river. If the conservancy of the channels and the increase in hot weather supply should both be properly maintained, the channels are necessarily to be brought up, to an efficient condition, so that the holders and raiyats, may be saved of all risks and future troubles. The increase in the supply of hot weather, would not have

(b) The advantage of and the necessity for the increased supply: Objects for the levy of Irrigation cess.

been possible, but for the construction of the new "Reservoir" at great cost. It cannot therefore stand to reason, that the channels do not require any improvements or that the amount collected under the head "Irrigation cess" intended for the annual maintenance of the channels and to meet the cost of the conservancy staff may be utilised, or may be sufficient, for original works, such as construction of a "Reservoir" and improvements to channels, necessary for new conditions.

(c) Provisions for the levy of contributions, on existing wet lands also, even when mutchalikas are not obtained from holders.

56. As regards the principles underlying the levy of contribution, Government Order Camp No. 1382-90, dated 1st October 1888, printed on pages 721 to 723 of the Revenue Manual, is quoted as the authority for the contentions mentioned in clauses i and ii under para 54 *supra*. In the absence of distinct statutory provisions, the Committee should be guided by the principles enunciated in decided cases or what is known as case-law, in the application of the above Government Order of 1888.

The Revenue Manual is a Government Publication embodying in addition to other matters the case-law as it were, on all the revenue matters not within the jurisdiction of Civil Courts under Section 221 of the Land Revenue Code: the rules and Government Orders embodied therein, have the force of Law, *vide* para 1 of the preface to the Manual. The abstract of Government Order No. 3355—R. F. 84-96, dated 28th September 1897 printed at page 724 of the Manual, provides for the procedure to be followed, when the raiyats liable to pay contribution under the rules in force, refuse to pay. This order in *extenso* and the original records connected therewith were looked into. It is found that the late Sir K. Seshadri Iyer and Sir P. N. Krishna Moorty, whose autograph drafts are contained therein, have held that the contribution from raiyats for works over Rs. 25,000, is a legitimate demand, under the old policy and new rules, and that when they refused to pay the same, it may be distributed over a number of years and recovered as a revenue demand, under Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code. This is a case in which mutchalikas had not been taken and the raiyats refused to pay contribution. Moreover, contributions without mutchalikas have been levied for wet lands also, which benefited by the improved supply. In paras 2 and 7 of Government Order No. 2635-8—L. R. 236-97-21, dated 15th November 1912, the same principles are again enunciated. The case illustrated in Government Order No. 7621-2—R. M. 66-08, dated 5th March 1915, is another instance of recent date, where the same principles were followed. In this case the interpretation of the word contribution, is discussed in detail, in the office notes.

The following Government Orders also support the view that old wet lands are liable to pay contribution, when the source of supply is improved :—

i. G. O. Camp No. 618, dated 18th September 1886.

ii. G. O. No. 9753-3—L. R. 246-14-51, dated 7th May 1915.

It is also in point that the holders under Chikdevarayasagara and Virijanady Channels, were compelled to pay contributions for improvements to those channels in 1876, *vide* Chief Commissioner's Proceedings.

Nos. 2897—F. L. 116, dated 21st March 1876.

„ 1960—Fl. 127, dated 3rd June 1876.

„ 6544—Fl. 379, dated 4th October 1876.

„ 10145-71, dated 10th January 1877.

57. From the above it is clear that the levy of contribution on existing wet lands, for improvements executed to the sources of supply, and the channels of distribution, are properly leviable as extra rate, under Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code and the established usage in the State.

The first para of Government Order of 1888 printed on pages 721-722 of the Revenue Manual, also contains provisions to indicate that existing wet lands, under a source of supply improved at Government cost, exceeding Rs. 25,000, and dry lands to be converted into wet under the same source, are liable to be treated alike for payment of contributions.

58. The Committee have therefore held that the demand of contribution in the case on hand is a legitimate one, as the storage in the "Krishnarajasagara" will materially improve the existing supply for the channels below the reservoir, and thereby remove the risks to which the rice crop in the lower reaches of channel, was till now subject, during the irrigation season, when water failed in the river, and also afford means to provide an assured hot weather supply to defined tracts, throughout the lengths of channels. The improvements to the channels are absolutely necessary, to place on a satisfactory footing, the regulation and distribution of the perennial irrigation, that is now rendered possible. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao did not concede the view that existing wet lands are liable to pay contribution.

(*d*) Grounds for the levy of contribution for the lands under the channels below the Krishnarajasagara.

59. As regards the rate of contribution, the Committee made full discussion of the cost of the necessary improvements for the channels and the liability of the channel-lands to pay a small quota of the cost, towards the Reservoir. It cannot be denied that the old channels were greatly benefited by the construction of the Reservoir and that the proposed improvements to the Channels and accessory works, were useful and necessary. The total amount that may be recovered by the levy of the contribution at Rs. 25 per acre may also not cover more than half the cost for improvements proposed for thechannels.

(*e*) Rate of contribution.

But the President and Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, were of opinion, that under the present condition of the raiyats, the levy of a contribution, may work a great hardship on them. After much discussion a levy of contribution, at a rate which was familiar to the raiyats in connection with the rules for the maintenance of tanks and irrigation works, *viz.*, the payment of one year's assessment, was deemed sufficient and all the members except Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, were agreeable to recommend a levy of contribution at that standard. Mr. Matthan considered that to facilitate prompt collection, and also to afford convenience to those who may prefer to pay it in easy instalments, the option may be afforded either to pay up the contribution amounting to one year's assessment in three instalments, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ times the assessment, in ten instalments. The recommendation is made accordingly in para VII of the proceedings of the last Meeting.

Rates of contribution recommended by the Committee.

60. The levy of contribution at the rates referred to in the previous para and in the instalments proposed, being a sufficient alternative, in favour of the raiyats, inlieu of the lumpsum levy at Rs. 25 per acre, the Committee did not deem it necessary to consider the levy of an annual rate instead, on the capitalised value of the amount of contribution indicated by Government in para 2 (vi) of the order of reference.

Levy of enhanced water rate in lieu of contribution.

61. Having referred to all the points of reference to the Committee contained in the Government Order under report, we shall briefly advert to certain resolutions passed in the meetings held on the 13th July and 13th August 1917. The resolutions contained under para III in the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Committee held on the 13th July 1917, deserve to be touched upon, Resolution III (i) runs as follows :—

Resolutions passed in the meeting of the Committee held on 13th July 1917, are merged in the final resolutions of the Committee.

"The Committee is of opinion that the Government have the right of imposing additional assessment during the currency of the settlement, if the case falls under condition 5 of the Survey Guarantee, published at pages 518 and 529 of the Mysore Revenue Manual of 1911". This requires no comment as the operation of the Survey Guarantee, is sufficiently explained in the introductory portions of the report.

Resolution III (2) runs as follows :—

"The Committee is of opinion, that in the case of lands in which the water classification has been placed in the first class at the settlement, no increase of assessment would be justifiable on the principles of the survey settlement, since they are already entitled to a supply of water, abundant for rice and alternating crops of sugar-cane". In the meeting held on the 13th August 1917, Mr. Darasha desired that the words "in strict theory" be inserted between the words "would" and "be" in the resolution. The subsequent observations contained in his memo, dated 3rd October 1917 (Appendix III), clearly explain the principles guiding the survey water classification, rates of wet assessment, and the fixing of fieldwar assessments. The water classification based upon the supply obtaining at the Survey and Settlement, is not always the test to hold that an

increase of assessment, is not justfiable by affording an increased or assured supply. The quotations made from and references to, the Survey and Settlement reports of Col. Grant in para 15 *supra*, distinctly support the same conclusions. On page 197 of Sathe's Vol. of 1909 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the following note ismade :—

"The orders in para 7 of S. R. No. 6068, dated the 11th August 1897 and G. R. No. 7019 of 22nd September 1897, declared in effect that the consolidated assessment could not legally be increased on account of improvements in irrigational facilities effected during currency of a settlement introduced under Section 102, but there was no objection to the imposition of rates under Section 55 as well as crop rates under the Irrigation Act, in respect of such improvements."

A notification contained in Appendix J (now I) and published under rule 89 (No. 90 (i) is legally sufficient to safeguard the rights of Government."

("G. R. No. 5861, dated 13th September 1898")

Para 2 of Survey Guarantee in force in Bombay, published on page 499 of the same Volume of Sathe's Land Revenue Code, contains provisions similar to condition 5 of the Mysore Survey Guarantee, printed on pages 518 and 519 of the Mysore Revenue Manual.

The above observations lend sufficient support to the resolutions arrived at by the Committee in their last meeting.

Period for which the proposed water rates and the block system may be ordered to be in force.

62. The Committee in para IX of the Proceedings of the last meeting (Appendix I), have recommended that the water rates and the block system proposed by them, may be allowed to be in force for 6 years commencing from 1918-19 and that the resettlement of Seringapatam Taluk, may be deferred till the expiry of that period. Mr. Darasha thinks, that no such restriction is desirable. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, on the other hand, is opposed to changes at short intervals.

63. The difficulties for procuring labour, manure, capital, facilities for milling and the want of a steady market for jaggery, are mentioned as factors, retarding and discouraging the growing of sugar-cane, on a large scale; all the members were agreed in thinking that these factors were undeniably present. Although the remedies therefor, mostly depended upon the holders and agriculturists themselves no improvements at an early date could be expected, unless the Government comes to their help by affording the necessary facilities to overcome the above difficulties. The agriculturists are generally alive to their own interests and may also know that sugar-cane and hot whether crops may bring them additional profits; but they often hesitate to embark on the cultivation of a crop of which neither themselves nor their ancestors, have had practical experience. Due encouragement is therefore needed to make them realise the benefits which the scientific and improved methods of agriculture and treatment of the soil, may bring home to them. In addition to the establishment of experimental farms, seed and manure depots and mills, loans without interest payable in 2-3 instalments (annual) or after the sugar-cane grown by aid of the loan is milled and converted into jaggery, should be afforded to them. In fact, the whole of the sugar-cane area should be organised with a view to secure the best results.

Manurial crops.

64. In Para IV (i) (e) of the Proceedings of the last meeting of the Committee, the supply of water to manurial crops, as directed in para 3 of the revised rules of 1913 for the hot weather supply for sugar-cane is indicated. The whole wet area in the villages within the upper reaches of channels, having invariably had the benefit of the supply to manurial crops, it is the opinion of the Committee that the same should be continued to the area outside the blocks to be formed in the villages within the specified reaches of the four channels, mentioned in para 26 *supra*. As regards the area not included in blocks in the lower reaches of these channels and below the other channels, coming under the scheme, if the Government cannot conveniently give the supply for manurial crops without an extra rate, an easy rate not exceeding Re. 1 per acre for such supply, would in the opinion of the Committee, appear to be reasonable.

Silt and Weed clearing.

65. When the levy of additional water rate and contribution are ordered, it is a moot point for favourable consideration of Government, as to whether the raiyats cannot be entirely relieved of their obligations, to clear the weeds in the main channels and to remove the silt and weeds, in all the branch channels, the work being undertaken by the Government Public Works Department.

66. The following enclosures are forwarded :—The paras in which they are referred to are also indicated :—

Enclosures to the report.

APPENDIX.	PARA
I. Copy of the Proceedings of the last Meeting held on the 21st and 22nd December, finally approved by the Members	5
II. Statement showing the scope of the proposed hot weather supply, as compared with the existing one under the heads (1), quantity, (2) duration, (3) extent and (4) number of holders to be benefited	7
III. Copy of memo of the Superintendent of Survey received with his D. O. Letter No. 20, dated 3rd October 1917, in reply to	14
IV. Copy of D. O. Letter No. 688 K. S., dated 30th August 1917, from the Secretary, Public Works Department	14
V. Copy of letter dated 27th December 1874 from Colonel Hill, the then Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, to the Commissioner, Ashtagram Division	15
VI. Copy of letter dated 18th January 1873 from Mr. Gatherer, the then Executive Engineer of Cauvery Division	
VII. Copy of programme issued by Mr. Gatherer for the hot weather supply of 1875 dated 7th January 1875	
VIII. Copy of programme issued by Mr. Gatherer for the hot weather supply of 1875 dated 7th January 1877	
IX. Copy of Representative Assembly Subjects Nos. 152 of 1910, and 269 of 1915 ...	25
X. and XI. Statements embodying the programme for the hot weather supply 1873 to 1915	26
XII. and XIII. Statements of water rates prevailing in Bombay and Madras Presidencies respectively	27
XIV. Printed copy of questions in Kanarese sent to important landholders for furnishing replies and translations thereof, and memo	...
XV. 1 to 10 analyses of the answers received	4 & 40
XVI. Translation of the Kanarese petition received from the landholders of the Seringapatam Taluk	
XVII. Translation of the Kanarese petition received from the landholders of the T.-Narsipur Taluk	

67. The recommendations of the Committee on the several points contained in the Government Order of reference may be briefly summarized as below :—

Summary.

1. The hot weather supply proposed to be given from the "Krishnarajasagara" to the Cauvery Channels below the "Reservoir," besides ensuring a certainty of supply will be copious, and available to the whole length of the Channels and to the majority of the holders under them and is therefore decidedly better than the existing hot weather supply in these Channels, benefiting only limited tracts and a small number of holders.

2. As Chikdevarayasagara, Virijanadi, Devaroy and Bhangaradoddy Channels, had the benefit of a summer supply from a long time up-to 22, 16, 5 and 5 miles respectively, the levy of a reduced water rate of Re. 1-8-0 per acre for the area to be included in blocks for summer irrigation within these tracts and a water rate of Rs. 3 per acre for such area beyond these limits, coming under the development scheme, is recommended.

3. In the formation of blocks, the whole wet area of each village coming under the scheme, excluding only lands which are unfit for summer irrigation, may be selected for the new hot weather supply. The area so selected will be divided into three blocks containing whole survey numbers and each survey number will be divided into two equal portions. The summer supply should be so distributed that each block and one-half of each survey number included therein, may get the summer supply every year for sugar-cane or *Thadi* crop in rotation, so that in 4 years each survey number included in blocks, may have had the supply for one crop of sugar-cane and one crop of *Thadi*, on the whole extent.

4. In lieu of a lumpsum contribution, an extra rate equal to one year's assessment upon each holding be recovered in 3 equal instalments or 1½ year's assessment be paid in 10 instalments, as the holders may wish.

5. The Committee recommend, that a free supply of water for manurial crop be given for wet lands outside the area selected for summer irrigation in each village, under the terms laid down in para 3 of the revised rules of 1913 for the hot weather supply. In case any extra rate is deemed necessary for such supply given to the tract, coming under the scheme beyond the reaches of the four channels mentioned in clause 2, the levy of a rate not exceeding Re. 1 per acre, would appear to be reasonable.

6. When water rates and contributions are levied as above, it is desirable that the raiyats should be relieved of their present obligations to remove weeds from main channels and to remove silt and weeds from the branch channels.

7. The above water rates and the block system be in force for a period of at least 6 years.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY, (*President.*)
S. CADAMBI, K. MATTHAN & D. K. DARASHA, (*Members.*)

ENCLOSURE TO THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

I have signed the Committee's report, and am in general accord with the conclusion arrived at on the several points discussed by the Committee and recommendations made, except in so far as stated below.

2. In this note, I give my reasons for agreeing to the modified method of forming block areas for summer irrigation as proposed by the Committee; and also to place on record my dissent on the proposals regarding the supply of water to manurial crops in the area where a block system of summer irrigation is in force.

3. The modified method of forming blocks for summer irrigation proposed by the Committee is agreed to, as it meets all objections and provides for all reasonable requirements of the holders of land and agriculturists.

4. The maximum area under summer irrigation in a year under the present method is about the same as originally proposed. The original method approved by Government was to form blocks of half the total area in each village; and to give summer water for two-thirds of the block (one-third for sugar-cane and one-third for any other paying crop except paddy) by rotation every year. In other words, the area irrigable every summer is one-third of the whole area in a village. The total area commanded under 7 channels below Krishnarajasagara is 43,000 acres. The block area for summer irrigation was calculated at one-half, *viz.*, 21,000 acres. Therefore 14,000 acres (7,000 acres for sugar-cane and 7,000 for thadi crops) were provided for summer waterings every year.

5. The Committee's present proposal is that the area in each village unfit for summer irrigation should be excluded from summer irrigation. This will be determined by the Agricultural and Public Works Departments with the co-operation of resident holders in each village or group of villages. The whole of the remaining area will be formed into three blocks; one-half of block will get summer supply for sugar-cane and thadi crops alternately, so that, at the end of 4 years, the portion included in the block will have had the benefit of summer irrigation for sugar-cane or thadi crops on the whole extent.

6. Roughly calculated, about 25 per cent of the whole command or 10,500 acres is considered to be unfit for summer irrigation. Of the remaining 31,500 acres, one-half or 15,750 acres, will be entitled to summer irrigation by rotation every year, which nearly corresponds to that estimated as per original scheme.

7. The hot weather supply, conceived on business-like and scientific principles from a storage reservoir constructed at a great expense is thus proposed to be served to a large area of the lands commanded by the old channels. The propose block system of summer irrigation will enable the holders to reap redoubled profits from lands, which, under no amount of flooding for manurial purposes under the old natural conditions, would make it possible. The water rates recommended by the Committee are only Rs. 1-8-0 and 3-0-0 per acre of block area in the mamool and and non-mamool sugar-cane tracts respectively.

8. If the principle of the block system is rightly conceived to be the scientifically restricted method of flooding lands in tropical summer with a view of preserving the soil's integrity and vitality, as well as deriving the utmost benefit from the soil, then I strongly object to water being allowed for any more area or any other object than what is already provided under the block system. In other words, I am not in favour of giving any extra water for manurial purposes as suggested in the Committee's report.

Such proposal would mean delivering water over the whole area for more or less duration, and aims at the root of the block-system principle.

BANGALORE,
14th March 1918.

S. CADAMBI.

FROM

B. NARASINGA RAO, ESQ.,

Member of the Committee for Enquiry into the grievances of the raiyats holding lands under Cauvery Channels below the Krishnarajasagara.

To

B. RAMASWAMAIYA, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, Revenue Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

With due deference to the views expressed during the stage of discussion and the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the members of the Committee, I regret my inability to agree in their conclusions on some of the most important points and I am constrained to submit a separate report.

1. *What led to the appointment of the Committee.*—The Government having secured a good storage of water in Krishnarajasagara Reservoir, passed an order (No. 1483-89—P. W. 6924-30, dated 13th July 1916) introducing a scheme of block system of irrigation for the cultivation of summer crop, particularly sugar-cane, and authorising a levy of additional water rate on wet lands as noted in the memorandum of the Dewan which is annexure No. 2 to the said Government Order.

2. In pursuance of the above Government Order, a Notification No. 148-951—P. W., dated 23rd January 1917, was issued intimating the supply of water in summer for growing sugar-cane and other hot weather crops (*other than paddy*) and directing the levy of additional water rate of Rs. 3 or 4 per acre and an acreage contribution of Rs. 25 on the wet lands included in the hot weather supply. Blocks commanded by the Chikdevarayasagara, Virijanadi, Devaroi and Ramaswamy Channels. The levy of contribution was, however, beyond the original authorisation conveyed in the Government Order of 13th July 1916.

3. Many of the respectable landholders and raiyats numbering over a thousand convened a public meeting to protest against the said Government Notification and submitted their resolutions for the gracious consideration of the Government and a memorial detailing the grievances of the landholders was also submitted on 8th April 1917 by a strong and influential committee appointed at the public meeting. The memorial deals briefly with the grievances and hardships to which the landholders and raiyats were subjected by the issue of the said notification. Besides, the landholder and raiyats of T.-Narsipur Taluk submitted memorials to Government giving weighty reasons for the withdrawal of the said notification.

4. The question was finally placed for consideration in the first April Session in 1917 of the Representative Assembly and it was there discussed in detail.

5. The Government were then pleased to appoint the present Committee in their order (dated 18th June 1917), to consider and submit their opinions, proposals, and recommendations on the memorials of the raiyats. The Government further authorised the Committee to make local inspections and to take written and oral evidence of raiyats and landholders, in order to arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue.

6. *Procedure adopted by the Committee.*—The Committee prepared a set of questions bearing upon all the points and invited answers from respectable and intelligent landholders and raiyats affected by the notification. The replies received from so large a number as 92, are among the records of the Committee. It need hardly be added that among the witnesses thus examined there are retired officers like Rao Bahadur Mr. D. Shama Rao, Retired Survey and Inam Commissioner, Mr. D. Appu Rao an experienced retired officer of the Survey Department, Messrs. H. Nanjundaraj Urs, C. Krishna Rao, and T. K. Sundaraj Iyengar, and prominent citizens like

Rao Bahadur Mr. M. C. Ranga Iyengar, a leading Advocate in Mysore, Messrs. Vardamaniah and B. K. Garuda Char, and holders of extensive lands like Messrs. Choubene Siddiah, Veene Rangaswamy Iyengar, Mustafa Hussain of Seringapatam, Cauverypatnam Subraya Shetty and Kodandapani Shetty of Mysore, M. Rangachar, Jodidar of Somanathpur, Thirumale Sreenivasa Char, Jodidar of Abbagilu, Venkatramana Setty, Bava Sab and G. Srinivasa Rao of T.-Narsipur Taluk. Evidence thus collected contains the views and experiences of agriculturists and landholders from different strata of society and in many cases it is so weighty that it cannot be easily overlooked.

7. With a view to further ascertain the views and grievances of the general public by local inspection and personal enquiry, I was deputed by the Committee to go on a tour of inspection in the locality affected and hear the raiyats in person.

8. Accordingly, in the company of Mr. Hayagriva Rao, Secretary to the Committee, I visited most of the important villages of Seringapatam and T.-Narsipur Taluks, convened meetings, explained the objects of the Government and invited a free representation of the peoples' grievances. The notes of my inspection are on the record and I invite their kind perusal. The Committee had seven sittings in Bangalore and discussed several questions, considered all the collected evidence and the statistics and discussed the legal aspect of the questions bearing on the subject.

A copy of the final resolution of the majority of the members of the Committee was furnished to me about the 12th February 1918, and a copy of the report of the majority of the members of the Committee to Government was supplied to me on 14th February 1918, and I had the advantage of going through them.

9. Points of reference to the Committee.—The Government Order No. R. 12495-500—L. R. 448-16-3, dated 18th June 1917 refers six points for the consideration, opinion, proposals and recommendations of the Committee. They are:—

(1) The nature of the existing mamool hot weather supply and the proposed supply consequent on the construction of the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir" under the following heads:—

(*a*) Quantity.	(*c*) Extent.
(*b*) Duration.	(*d*) Number of holders benefited.

(2) What are the existing rights of hot weather supply under the current settlement and how far these rights may be taken into consideration in the levy of extra water rates for the increased supply now assured.

(3) The measure of average water rate that may be levied in the block area formed and to be formed, taking into consideration the average yield that may be derivable from the high rated crops that may be raised by the summer supply now assured, more especially sugar-cane, etc.

(4) The suggestion of modification, if any, in the method of forming block areas now adopted with due consideration to prevent wastage of water.

(5) The amount of contribution that may be levied on the lands benefited in conformity with the existing rules and practice to meet a rateable cost of the Reservoir and of improvements in the channels, etc.

(6) As an alternative to the levy of contribution, what enhanced water rate can be imposed on the capitalised value of the amount of contribution.

These classifications of the questions at issue could have been based on broad consideration; for they cannot while under discussion be limited to that number as the entire subject involves many more questions of law, administration and general taxation. With a view to make my position clear, I have found it convenient to discuss all the questions generally and then answer the points *seriatim* in the end.

10. Before I proceed to discuss the main points under reference, there are a few aspects of the matter under investigation which it is necessary to keep in view at every stage of the discussion and its consideration by the Government in order to arrive at a just and impartial conclusion. These aspects are:—

Important aspects to be kept in view.

(1) That the channels covered by the Government notification have been in existence from time immemorial, some even for centuries with separate Anikats for them in the Cauvery River and the lands under the Channels have all along been cultivated with wet crops and assessed to the wet revenue of the State both before and after the Survey Settlement.

(2) That in these channels, summer supply was being all along allowed so far as the flow in the river permitted, and this supply was being utilised by the raiyats for their sugar-cane crop in the established sugar-cane tracts and in other tracts for ploughing and sowing manurial crops.

(3) In order to conserve water for the requirements of the Electric Works at Sivasamudram and also for the supply of drinking water to the Mysore City, the Government restricted the quantity of hot weather supply for lands under some channels and completely cut off such supply under some. I may be permitted to observe that this fact is not noticed in the report of the majority in para 5 wherein, the chief points contained in the petitions and memorials of the raiyats are summarised.

(4) That for many years before the Survey Settlement, the raiyats were cultivating sugar-cane under C. D. S. and Virijanadi Channels as far as Kirangur and Chandagal respectively and also under Bannur and Arekere Tanks, the former being filled by the C. D. S. Channel. These facts find a place in the Survey and Settlement Report of Seringapatam and T.-Narsipur Taluks which will be quoted hereafter.

(5) That as much as 6,273 acres out of 20,112 in Seringapatam Taluk and 6,394 acres out of 15,995 in T.-Narsipur Taluk are (according to the figures given by the Survey Superintendent, subject to correction) placed in first class in the water classification. The first class water classification has been defined to be supply of water abundant for rice and alternating crop of sugar-cane. (*Vide* Revenue Manual, page 475.)

(6) The Committee appointed by the Government to investigate and report upon the questions consists of 5 members, of whom 3 are Officers of the State in active service, one a retired high Officer of the State and only one really non-official member.

11. Some of the points referred to in the report of the majority to Government relate to the technical procedure followed in the Survey Classifications and the considerations involved in fixing the average rate of assessment in the settlement of different taluks, and as such they are undoubtedly very interesting; but have, in my humble opinion no bearing upon the questions before the Committee.

12. Some of the most important points dealt with in the majority report which have a bearing on the questions at issue require to be briefly noticed immediately.

Important points in the majority report discussed.

13. In paras 21 and 22 of the report, the questions of the nature of the hot weather supply that existed in the Seringapatam Taluk prior to the introduction of the Survey Settlement, how far such supply was taken into consideration as an element in fixing the Survey assessment and the views expressed by different officers on the said question are discussed and decided "that there is no definite pronouncement by the Superintendent of Survey anywhere in the papers relating to the Survey and Settlement of Seringapatam Taluk to infer that any tract of the taluk was treated as an established sugar-cane tract in the same sense in which the classification of the lands under Hemavathi channels in the Hole-Narsipur Taluk, based on a perennial supply, is referred to by him in para 7 of his letter No. 585, dated 29th November 1883 to Government and in para 1 of the Dewan's Minute of 1888 or to indicate that the rates of assessment adopted for the Seringapatam Taluk were satisfactory, as it took into consideration the sugar-cane cultivation and the use of water in the hot months, as established facts."

14. It may be observed that the Survey and Settlement papers connected with the Hole-Narsipur Taluk itself do not disclose that hot weather supply was distinctly laid down as an element in fixing the assessment. In recommending the settlement of 96 villages of Yedatore Taluk, the Survey Superintendent has, incidentally, stated in para 7 of his report dated 29th November 1883, that under Hemavathi in the old Narsipur Taluk, sugar-cane cultivation and the use of water in the hot months for other crops were established facts. The absence of these expressions "the use of water in the hot months for other crops were established facts," in the Settlement report of Seringapatam and T.-Narsipur Taluk is considered as tantamount to that summer supply of water was not taken into consideration in fixing the assessment.

However, I am glad to observe it is no where said in the settlement papers of Seringapatam and T.-Narsipur Taluks, that water facilities in summer *have not* been taken into account.

15. The Survey and Settlement papers connected with T.-Narsipur Taluk are published at pages 408, 432 (selections from the records of the Mysore Government No. X). At page 410 para 8, it is clearly stated that lands near Bannur and Talakad yield superior sugar-cane. Again at page 419 para 9, the Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey has stated that under Bannur Tank, sugar-cane is always grown as the supply of water in it, after once being filled up by the channel (C. D. S.) at the close of the rainy season lasts throughout the hot months of the year. It is impossible to deny that on the lands under Bannur Tank, sugar-cane has all along been cultivated on an extensive scale—a fact which I myself observed during my tour of inspection and yet we do not find anything about summer supply being definitely mentioned in the Survey and Settlement papers, though it was a well-recognised fact that the Bannur Tank was being filled up by the C. D. S. channel at the close of the rainy season, and water was being made use of throughout the drier months. I further find from a statement furnished by the Superintendent of Survey showing wet and garden area under different water classes that out of 2,379 acres in Bannur village 2,338 acres of wet lands are placed in the first class water classification.

16. By the mere non-mention of the existing state of things, it cannot for a moment be presumed that they did not exist unless there is a positive assertion to that effect.

17. I may here remark that para 24 of the Majority report contradicts the conclusions arrived at para 23. In para 24 it is observed that there were data available at the time of the settlement of Seringapatam Taluk in fixing fieldwar assessment, in some of the villages on the basis of hot weather supply. A careful reading of the marginal references quoted in para 20 of the Majority report unmistakably indicates that in fixing the assessment in the Seringapatam Taluk, hot weather supply of water for sugar-cane crop was clearly present in the minds of the officers. I make no apology in extracting below some of the passages bearing on the question for the clear understanding of the situation.

18. The Assistant Settlement Officer, Mr. Barker in para 4 of his report published at pages 257 and 258 (selections from the records of the Mysore Government No. X) has clearly stated "that sugar-cane of the description known as *Pattapatti* is very extensively cultivated under the first two channels mentioned (C. D. S. and Virijanadi) especially as far as the villages of Kirangur and Chandagal respectively. He has also mentioned in para 6 at page 259 that "patapatti cane is largely grown under the channels named above."

19. Before the survey rates were fixed and the proposals for the survey settlements were submitted to Government by the Superintendent of Survey, he seems to have thought it advisable to ascertain from the Public Works Department about the water facilities that existed in the Cauvery channels of Seringapatam Taluk and addressed a letter to the Superintending Engineer on the subject. This procedure was followed, so far as I am aware, only in the instance of Cauvery channels in Seringapatam Taluk and which indicates that the Superintendent of Survey was alive to use his own words "to the solution of a very difficult and delicate question." The Superintending Engineer, Colonel Bowen in his Camp No. 161, dated 8th December 1888 in para 3 has been pleased to observe "an important element in the question is however the growth of sugar-cane. For this crop there is of course greater certainty of supply during the hot weather along the upper sections than along the lower and when the river is low, it is often extremely difficult to force water down to a long distance. Such crops must therefore at distance from the head sluice be always more or less precarious. How far the growth of sugar-cane now rapidly extending should govern the rates of assessment it is for yourself and the Revenue Department to decide. It seems to me that as facilities are now given for this richly paying crop and that these facilities involve heavier outlay on conservancy, Government have a right to obtain '*quid pro quo*'. (*Vide* page 256 selections from the records of the Mysore Government No. X.)

20. Summer supply was being given in the upper sections of the channels can be seen from the report No. 20, dated 7th January 1875, addressed to the Superintending Engineer by Mr. Gatherer, the Executive Engineer, Channel Division, which letter is referred to, at the end of para 19 of the Committee report.

21. After the receipt of Colonel Bowen's report, the Superintendent of Survey fixed the rates of assessment according to the gradation of water-supply and submitted his proposals to Government with his letter No. 813, dated 13th January 1889. In para 10 of the said letter in dealing with the crops he has observed " The crops are described by Mr. Barker at para 6 (of his report). They present no peculiarity calling for comment unless it be in the case of sugar-cane. This cultivation, is stated by Mr. Barker to be even now *extensive* and the Superintending Engineer of Mysore bears witness to the rapidity with which it is extending."

22. In the face of these facts recorded by the Government officers of trust and responsibility, I fail to see how it can be contended, that summer supply was not considered as a distinct entity in fixing the rates of assessment at the time of settlement and that no portion of the taluk was treated as an established sugar-cane tract.

23. From the facts set forth above, it can safely be concluded that, without any further proof, the Survey Department took into consideration hot weather supply of water for sugar-cane in the established sugar-cane tracts, as found by the Committee in their resolution IV, 1 (*a*), and as such, the holders of the areas covered by the said tracts are as a matter of right entitled to the summer supply. This view is further confirmed by the resolution IV, 1 (*b*) of the committee.

24. The interpretation of para 5 of the Dewan Sir K. Seshadri Iyer's minute, dated 9th April 1888, as expounded in paras 27 and 28 of the Majority report does not seem to be in consonance with the spirit of broad policy nobly conceived and laid down in the minute. The said minute only lays down the broad and sympathetic policy in general terms, to be pursued with regard to hot weather supply of water and it cannot therefore be construed as not applying to taluks which came under the settlement subsequent to the said minute. In my humble opinion subsequent survey and settlements are really based upon the broad policy laid down therein and it is applicable without any limitation alike to all taluks surveyed and settled either before or after the said minute. It is conceded in para 18 of the Majority report that Government Order No. 5323, dated 24th November 1890, laying down a definite general programme for hot weather supply in all the river channels, for sugar-cane crops, was to the said minute of the Dewan. If as suggested, that the Dewan's minute could not be construed as applying to all channel lines or to those taluks which came under survey operations, subsequently, I fail to see, why a definite programme of summer supply should have been inititated for all the river channels without any exception and qualification. I venture to submit, that Government when it records in a solemn proceedings its policy, it does so with the object of not only assuring the subjects of the State that the policy laid down in the proceedings would be followed in future, but also the Government fully intends that the *policy* laid down would be *strictly* enforced. Such of the other points as are dealt with in the report and which may have a bearing on the questions under consideration. I hope to deal with them as I proceed, in their appropriate places.

Powers of Government to levy additional water rate.

25. The most important point for consideration is whether the rates of assessment for wet lands surveyed and settled for a period of 30 years, can be enhanced by Government, during the currency of the said settlement, by the imposition of an additional water rate on the ground that extra water facilities have been created by the construction of new irrigation work, without the consent of the holders and irrespective of their wishes to use such extra water or not for raising hot weather crop. The learned members of the majority of the Committee are of opinion in their resolution IV (2) that the Government have such powers of enhancement under the provisions of sections 53 and 114 of the Land Revenue Code and condition 5 of Survey guarantee, Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2313, dated 4th August 1873, Government Order No. 375-7, dated 19th July 1902, and the decided cases bearing on the question.

The resolution IV (2) runs as follows :—

Resolution IV (2) of the Committee.

" As by the construction of the " Krishnarajasagara Reservoir ", in place of the uncertain and fluctuating natural flow in the river forming the basis of the existing survey classification and assessment an assured supply of water will be

made available for all the channels below the said reservoir for growing and maturing paddy during the irrigation season commencing from June to January and growing and maturing sugar-cane and other hot weather crops in specified localities in each village commanded by the above channels during hot weather seasons, the Government have under sections 53 and 114 of the Land Revenue Code and condition 5 of the Survey guarantee (*vide* also the Chief Commissioner's No. 2313 R.E.V. 23, dated 4th August 1873, embodying the despatch to and from the Secretary of State for India, Government Order No. 375-7 R. F. 99-95, dated 19th July 1902, and the decided cases bearing on the question) the power to impose, at any time during the currency of the settlement, an extra water rate for the improved supply, whether the raiyats do or do not make use of the water so made available."

26. I regret, I am unable to agree in this resolution for the reasons stated below. It seems to me that the provisions of the Land Revenue Code and other orders and authorities are irreconcilable with each other and any conclusion in the matter can only be based on the one or the other of these, but not on both.

27. Before I proceed to discuss the powers of the Government to levy extra water rates during the currency of the settlement, I wish to point out that the resolution IV (2) justifies the levy of additional water rates not only for the supply of water for growing hot weather crops but *also for an assured supply of water for growing and maturing paddy during the irrigation season.*

28. It is curious to note that an assured supply of water in the irrigation season for growing and maturing paddy is considered by the learned members of the majority as affording an additional ground for the levy of extra water rates.

29. The Government notification dated 23rd January 1917, directed the levy of extra water rate for the supply of water only during summer for sugar-cane and other hot weather crops and has further distinctly excepted paddy as not coming within the operation of the said notification. The order of reference to the Committee contemplates only the questions connected with the hot weather supply of water and not the supply of water for paddy in the irrigation season.

It is a question why this additional ground which was not only not thought of by the Government but also is distinctly opposed to the avowed intentions of Government, should have been inserted in the resolution.

The wet assessment imposed upon the lands under channels carries with it an inseparable privilege of getting water for growing paddy in the irrigation season and the Government demand an extra water rate only for summer supply made available for the cultivation of summer crops. So the additional reason assigned by the majority of the members of the Committee, whatever its significance may be, can be left out of account as being irrelevant for the purpose of considertion of the questions involved in the order of reference quoted at para 9 *supra.*

30. I now come to the main question raised in para 25 *supra.*

Water rate defined.

Water rate has been defined to be " a levy of the nature of *land assessment* and the wet assessment may be regarded as composed of the ordinary dry assessment plus a water rate for irrigation supplied from a particular existing source." (*Vide* Mysore Revenue Manual, page 286, foot note.) Thus when lands which are already paying wet assessment (dry soil rate plus water rate) are taxed with an additional water rate during the currency of the settlement, they are subjected to an extra land assessment in violation of the terms of the Survey Settlement. This view is supported by the opinion of their Lordships of the Privy Council in the case known as " the Urulam Zemindari Case " decided on 3rd May 1917. In dealing with the imposition of water rates on the permanently settled Zemindari lands, their Lordships have expressed themselves as follows with regard to the general principles of incidence of ryotwari tenure :—

Urulam Zemindari case.

"It has however long been the practice on Government Estates to make periodical settlements with raiyats whereby the Government share in the produce is commuted for a fixed annual payment in assessing which the wet lands are separately classified. The annual payment is *incapable of increase during the period for which the settlement is made.* It is paid for the raiyats" right to water for irrigating his mamool

wet lands and would be increased if a new cess is imposed for this supply." (*Vide* I. L. R., XL, Madras, page 886 and at 897.)

Mysore Land Revenue Code S. S. 112, 113, 115.

31. The only law bearing on the subject of land revenue and assessment is the Mysore Land Revenue Code which came into force on the 1st of April 1889. Section 112 deals with the fixing of survey settlement for a term of 30 years and section 113 directs the announcement in public of the Survey assessment fixed on each survey number ; Section 115, while authorising the Government to direct at any time a fresh Revenue Survey prohibits any enhancement of the assessment till the period fixed under Section 112 is over. A careful reading of these sections leaves no doubt whatever that during the currency of survey settlement an enhancement of the assessment is not authorised or permitted.

Section 53, Mysore Land Revenue Code.

32. The only section of the Land Revenue Code which might appear to authorise such enhancement by the levy of water rate is section 53 which is relied upon by my esteemed colleagues. That section runs as follows :—

"The Government may authorise the Deputy Commissioner or Officer in charge of the Survey or such other Officer as it appoints, to fix such rates as it may from time to time deem fit to sanction, for the *use*, by landholders and other persons, of water, the right to which vests in Government or which has been made available in consequence of the construction, improvement or repair of any irrigational or other work by Government, etc."

Application of Section 53.

This provision, in my humble opinion, is intended to apply only to lands which are dry to commence with, for the irrigation of which water from Government sources is made available and is *used*. Because, so far as wet lands are concerned, the survey assessment is fixed after taking water facilities into consideration and as such, the section permitting the imposition of water rate cannot be interpreted to apply to lands already assessed with wet assessment, which assessment as observed above consists of dry soil assessment plus the water rate. If additional water rate is further imposed on such lands, it means the imposition of double water rates and as such double assessment for the use of the water.

Rules framed under Section 53, Land Revenue Code.

33. Rules framed by Government under section 53 also bear out this view, for they only contemplate the application of the section to dry lands converted into wet by the use of Government water. They relate only to,

(i) the imposition of water rates to Inam Lands not entitled to free irrigation ;
(ii) the basis on which water rate can be levied on such lands converted from dry into wet ;
(iii) prohibition, during the currency of settlement, of revision of water rate already fixed on a different basis ; and
(iv) the procedure to be followed by the holders of dry lands in making use of Government water and the punishment for unauthorised use. (*Vide* Chapter V of Rules under the Land Revenue Code.)

These rules were issued in their present amended form in 1915 that is 27 years after the framing of Section 53. If the application of the section to the lands already wet, had been contemplated by the legislature, we should have expected a corresponding provision to be embodied in Chapter V of the rules. The omission to frame rules making section 53 applicable also to lands previously classed and assessed as wet is very significant. The plain meaning of the section supports my view as stated above, and the rules framed under the section fully corroborate the correctness of my view.

Analogous Law in Bombay.

34. Our Land Revenue Code is based upon Bombay Land Revenue Code word for word. Section 55 of the Bombay Code corresponds to Section 53 of our Code. It is not therefore unprofitable to look into the manner in which that section is construed and applied in Bombay. Rules issued by the Government of Bombay under the section quoted on pp. 63 and 64 of Sathe's Land Revenue Code, IV Edition, make it clear

that rates for water can only be levied on lands not assessed as rice lands when water is applied for and *used* by the holders of such lands.

Further with regard to the said section, the select Committee have observed that " Section 55 is a new law authorising the imposition and the recovery as land revenue, of rates for the *use* of water, the right to which vests in Government or which has been made available by Government works."

From this observation of the select Committee, I understand that until the introduction of Section 55 into the Bombay Code, there was not any legislative sanction to the levy of water rate on dry lands for the use of water.

35. For the foregoing reasons, it can be fairly concluded that Section 53 of our Land Revenue Code is intended only to cover cases of lands converted from dry into wet by using Government water and not to the lands which are already classed and assessed as wet.

Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2313, dated 4th August 1873 discussed.

36. The learned members of the majority of the Committee have relied upon the Chief Commissioner's Order No. 2313, dated 4th August 1873, presumably either for interpreting Section 53 or as by itself authorising the levy of additional water rate on the wet lands in question. Therefore the question of the existing validity or legal force of the said order arises for discussion and consideration. The said order of the Chief Commissioner empowered the Government to order the enforced conversion of dry rates into wet rates irrespective of the wishes of landholders whenever the Government constructed any works of irrigation and made water available for conversion of dry lands into wet.

37. The Mysore Land Revenue Code was passed in the year 1888 as expressed in its preamble, to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers, and to the assessment and recovery of Land Revenue and to other matters connected with the land revenue administration. The said Code must be considered to be exhaustive on matters therein dealt with. The Code, exhaustive as it is, does not contain any provision embodying the drastic principles enunciated in the Chief Commissioner's order of 1873. But on the other hand Section 53 which finds a place in Chapter V headed " of land and Land Revenue " and which authorises the levy of rate for the *use* of water, is enacted in opposition to the spirit of the " Arbitrary authority " contained in the said Order. This Section 53 in the ordinary meaning of its words embodies the principle of levying rates for water, only when this is *used*. To put it more clearly, while the Chief Commissioner's Order left no option to the landholders to use or not to use the water according to his means, convenience, etc., Section 53 of the Code leaves him the best judge of his own interests and charges him for the water when he uses it out of his own free will. Thus while the one contemplates enforced obligation, the other contemplates free will and choice. Hence the two provisions are inconsistent with each other and therefore the later of them, *viz.*, the codified Law (Mysore Land Revenue Code) must be held to have superseded by implication the earlier one which is an executive order. Further paragraph 3 of Section 2 of the Land Revenue Code accepts as valid under its provisions only those previous rules and orders, etc., which are consistent with its present provisions. And since the Order of 1873 is clearly inconsistent with the provision of the Land Revenue Code, it is no longer in force.

Section 53, supersedes the Chief Commissioner's Order of 1873.

38. In this connection, I may be permitted to state, that, with regard to dry Inam lands commanded by the Mavathur tank, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur made a reference to Government that the Inamdars were not disposed to avail themselves of the sources of irrigation and the Government in their Order No. 517, dated 21st June 1895 were pleased to say that the Inamdars would soon come forward to ask for water, and if they did not do so, the right bank channel, could be extended to supply water to Government lands lower down without compelling the Inamdars to use the water and pay extra water rate.

Government Order No. 517, dated 21st June 1895 in regard to conversion of dry inam lands under Mavathur Tank.

39. Then again in connection with the lands commanded by the newly constructed Borankanive irrigation works, the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur in his letter No. 437, dated 15th January 1899 referred 3 points for the consideration of the Government and solicited instructions.

Government Order No. 2753, dated 30th September 1899 in *re* converision of dry lands into wet under Borankanive Reservoir.

(1) Permission to sell unoccupied lands by public auction.

(2) The enforced levy of water rate of Rs. 3 per acre on dry lands which were under occupancy before the said irrigation works were constructed, which lands the holders had not chosen to convert into wet by taking water made available.

(3) The enforced levy of water rate on dry lands taken up for cultivation after the construction of the said works as at the time the lands were granted, according to the Deputy Commissioner's opinion there were no doubts as to the liability of the said lands to pay water rate.

The Government of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer after carefully considering the points involved in their Proceedings No. 2753—R. F. 99-93, dated 30th September 1899 decided,

On point (1) "The Deputy Commissioner is informed that no instructions are needed and he can advertise the lands for sale as that is the proper course to adopt. *The auction purchasers should bind themselves to pay the old dry assessment plus the water rate at Rs. 3.*"

On point (2) "That the levy of water rate cannot be enforced unless the occupants *apply for water.*"

On point (3) "That unless the occupants apply for and take water, no water rate can be levied. It was owing to the folly of the Revenue authorities *in not binding the occupants to pay water rates*, that the Government has to suffer the loss of revenue. The Deputy Commissioner should give every facility to irrigate their lands and induce them to take Government water and *then* impose the water rates."

40. This order of the Government clearly goes to show that the Government felt themselves unable to enforce water rates on dry lands, irrespective of the wishes of the people, evidently regarding that the Chief Commissioner's orders of 1873 as being no longer law and clearly feeling themselves bound by the provisions of Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code. It is this order which is considered in para 36 of the report of the majority of the Committee as having been presumably passed without advertence to the Chief Commissioner's order of 1873. It is impossible to conceive for a moment that any Government more especially the Government of that "Remarkable man" Sir K. Seshadri Iyer who was well known for his intimate knowledge and experience in Revenue matters could have overlooked an important despatch of the Supreme Government, embodied in the Chief Commissioner's order of 1873, which laid down an important principle, while determining the applicability or otherwise of that identical principle in a subsequent case. Is it not too violent a presumption to suppose that Sir K. Seshadri Iyer overlooked the said despatch, remembering that he was aware of the heavy loss of revenue to Government, deplored it and reluctantly acquiesced in it regretting the erroneous procedure adopted by the Subordinate Revenue Officers. On the other hand every fact, probability, equity and law clearly indicate that the Government of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer felt bound to regard the said despatch embodied in the Chief Commissioner's order of 1873, as being no longer law after the passing of the Land Revenue Code.

A careful perusal of the whole file connected with the said order of 1899, may furnish an interesting reading and useful materials. But unfortunately I was denied the privilege of looking into the file, and after repeated requests, I was furnished with a copy of only the final order from which I have extracted the passages quoted above.

41. Strange it might seem that the same question with regard to the same Borankanave lands was pressed again upon the attention of the Government by the Superintendent of Survey and the Chief Engineer. In his D. O. letter dated 21st January 1909, Colonel J. P. Grant is said to have written that the Government had, under Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code, power of assessing lands for the value conferred on them. The Chief Engineer was said to have written to the effect that

it was very desirable that all lands under the left bank channel of Boranakanve Reservoir should be assessed at wet rates and unless that was done the Government would not be able to realise any fair return for the heavy outlay on the construction of the said works. The Government of Sir P. N. Krishnamurty chose to revise the orders dated 30th September 1899, issued by the Government of Sir K. Seshadri Iyer and in supersession thereof passed a fresh order (No. R.—375-7, dated 19th July 1902 published at page 289 of the Revenue Manual) directing the levy of wet rates on the said lands, irrespective of the wishes of the holders to convert their dry lands into wet. This order is based on the authority of the Chief Commissioner's order of 1873 and not on Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code as suggested by the Survey Superintendent. The Government in passing the said order dated 19th July 1902 have observed "that the question of levying wet rates on lands for which water has been made available at the cost of Government without allowing any option to the occupant to hold his lands at previous rates, if he elects not to use the water, has been decided so long ago as 1873 by the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 2313 —R. 23, dated 4th August 1873. Section 53 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code contains nothing contrary to the foregoing order, and must be construed in consonance with the usages of the State."

42. With due deference and humble submission to views expressed by the Government, on the suggested method of construction of Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code, I submit that the method of construction suggested is not in consonance with the accepted canons of construction of Codes and in support of my statement I cannot do better than quoting the weighty pronouncement of Lord Herschell, as to the mode of construing an act intended to codify a particular branch of the law, which pronouncement, has been adopted by their Lordships of the Privy Council in a case reported at page 563, Land Revenue 23 Calcutta. Therein His Lordship is reported to have said "The proper course is, in the first instance to examine the language of the statute and to ask what is its natural meaning, uninfluenced by any consideration derived from the previous state of the law and not to start with enquiry, how the law previously stood and then assuming that it was probably intended to have it unaltered to see if the words of the enactment will bear an interpretation in conformity with this view. If a statute intended to embody in a code, a particular branch of the law is to be treated in this fashion, it appears to me that its utility will be almost entirely destroyed and the very object with which it was started will be frustrated. The purpose of such a statute surely was that, on any point specifically dealt with by it, the law should be ascertained by interpreting the language used instead of as before, roaming over a vast number of authorities in order to discover what the law was."

Lord Herschell's pronouncement in construing a Code.

43. The Government of the day seems to have found themselves in a difficult position. There was one side the loss of heavy outlay foreshadowed by the Chief Engineer and it had to be saved. On the other side, were the clear previous orders, which had denied them the right to save the situation. The Government knew full well that the provisions of Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code which Colonel Grant expressly suggested, would not help them. Swayed between these opposite feelings, they found shelter under an antiquated order of 1873 of an executive authority, which order had been virtually superseded by Section 53 of Land Revenue Code.

44. This inconsistency between two sets of orders coming within an interval of 3 years would have been unheard of, if the codified law had been adhered to in 1902 as it had been in 1899, and an executive order, whatever its expediency might have been when it was issued, had been treated as inoperative by virtue of a later enactment on the matter.

45. It is on *this* executive order of 1902 that the majority of the learned members of the Committee rely as precedent, as conferring a right to force water rate against the wishes of landholders. It is this order which is relied on in the majority report para 10 as an authoritative ruling empowering the Government to levy water rate without giving any option to landholders to use water or not and it is also quoted in para 36 of the said report as binding upon the Committee, in arriving at the resolutions with which they have arrived at. From the above it can be plainly seen that certain eminent officers of Government have themselves felt

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serious doubts about the validity or legal value of the executive order of 1873, and certain other officers anxious to save loss to Government and desirous of discovering some authority for the levy of wet rates have relied upon the said order of the Chief Commissioner, and we therefore find them wavering between this order and Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code for foundation and support. And naturally my learned collegues on the committee have found themselves in a similar situation and for a solution, they have relied as much upon the orders of 1873 as Section 53 of the Code itself.

46. Granting, however, for the sake of argument, that the Chief Commissioner's order of 1873 is of legal force, it can only apply to the question of general conversion of dry rates into wet in consequence of the construction of new irrigation works by Government, and *not* to the imposition of additional water rate on lands already classed and assessed as wet.

47. The literature connected with the issue of Chief Commissioner's order of 1873 (published at pages 539 and 540 of the Revenue Manual) goes to show that the drastic principle to force upon the raiyats wet rates over dry rates by reason of water facilities created by Government did not at first find favour with the Government of India and it was only the further representation by the Chief Commissioner of the peculiar conditions said to exist in the country at that time, which at last secured the approval of the Secretary of State. An executive order issued under such special and limited circumstances should be strictly construed as applying only to the subject covered by the four corners of the order and cannot be extended to other cases—much less to the prejudice of the people. It is an accepted canon of interpretation, that all statutes and specially those relating to taxation should be construed strictly and in a way most beneficial to the people.

48. I think I have sufficiently discussed the bearing of the Chief Commissioner's order of 1873 on the present questions and made the position clear that the order can, under no circumstances either of law or of expediency, apply to the present question which is one of imposing additional water rates on lands already classed and assessed as wet. Though that order has been relied upon by my learned colleagues, it may along with the other orders based upon the said order of 1873 be safely left out of account in the present considerations as all these orders relate to the question of converting dry rates into wet rates, either with or without the previous consent of the landholders, which question is beyond the scope of the present Government reference. I might here mention that, I have most reluctantly laboured the point at some length and discussed the merits and bearing of the order of 1873 and subsequent orders as I was forced to do so, by the great stress laid upon those orders by the majority of the members of the Committee, during the course of our sittings as well as in arriving at the resolution IV (2).

49. Of the authorities and precedents relied upon by my learned colleagues, there now remain for consideration only two, *viz.*, (1) para V of the guarantee form published at page 518 of the Mysore Revenue Manual and (2) Sections 53 and 114 of the Land Revenue Code.

Guarantee form para 5 published at page 518 of the Revenue Manual.

50. As regards the guarantee form, it was issued in the year 1870 and was not intended to be used for all taluks, but only for those which had already been brought under the operation of the survey settlement as might be seen from the Notification No. 178, dated 9th February 1870 published at page 361 of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 19th February 1870 as also at page 518 of the Revenue Manual. Before the passing of the Land Revenue Code, some taluks in the State had been surveyed and settled under Bombay Acts I of 1865 and IV of 1868, but by the passing of the Land Revenue Code, the said acts were repealed and the law relating to Survey and Settlement was enacted in Chapter VIII of the Code which came into force as already observed on 1st April 1889. I may here mention parenthetically that the survey and settlement was introduced under Government Orders into—

(1) Seringapatam Táluk on 4th September 1890,

(2) T.-Narsipur Taluk on 3rd February 1898,

(3) Malvalli Taluk on 29th December 1892,

all after the passing of the Land Revenue Code.

Any guarantee form which might be used for Survey Settlement subsequent to Land Revenue Code must be in conformity with the code. Besides the form on page 518 of the Revenue Manual, there is only one other guarantee form to be found on page 533 of the Revenue Manual, but it relates, to cases of revision survey and settlement. The old guarantee form relied on by my learned colleagues cannot be of any validity as it is not consistent with the provisions, specially of Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code. The other form published at page 533 of the Revenue Manual is in consonance with the Code as clause 2 of the form reserves the right to Government of imposing an extra cess or rate for the *use* of Government water. Though this form of guarantee was intended for revision settlement, it is exactly what a form should have been even for an original settlement after the passing of the Land Revenue Code. It is the same as is used in Bombay for original settlements also (*Vide* page 499 of Sathe's Bombay Land Revenue Code, IV Edition).

The Land Revenue Code does not make any difference between an original and a revision survey settlement. After all, the guarantee form is only a creature of the provisions of the Land Revenue Code, and in the absence of any, in conformity with the Code, for use in the orignal settlements, legislative provisions of Sections 112, 113 and 115 of the Revenue Code are the best guarantee. Chapter VIII of the Land Revenue Code does not contemplate the issuing of any guarantee at the time of either original or the revision settlement and all that is made obligatory under Section 113 is a public announcement of the assessment fixed on each survey number and when this is done, the survey settlement shall be held to have been introduced. Thus it will be seen that the guarantee form is only a formal document intended for general information and is not a legislative requirement. But even as a superfluity when it is issued, it must be in strict conformity with the provisions of the Code. The old guarantee form, relied upon by the majority of the members of the Committee cannot be read as applying to the survey and settlement introduced after the passing of the Land Revenue Cade. I feel unable to agree with the observations in para 61 of the majority report that para 2 of the guarantee form in force in Bombay, is similar to the condition 5 of the form printed at pages 518 and 519 of the Mysore Revenue Manual.

Even if clause V of the Old Guarantee Form be considered applicable under the present Code (and in my opinion it is not) additional assessment can only be levied upon lands benefited by the increased supply of water. The benefit contemplated is evidently an actual benefit derived by the landholder by *using* the extra water. The intentions could hardly have been that the holders of lands should pay a second water rate without an option to use the extra water, merely because extra water has been made available by the Government.

51. Having thus disposed of clause V of the guarantee form it only remains for me now to consider the Sections 53 and 114 of the Land Revenue Code. Section 114 of the Code only refers back to Section 53 and it would therefore be sufficient if Section 53 be considered on all its bearings on the present questions.

Sections 53 & 114. Land Revenue Code considered.

52. I have already submitted that Section 53 of the Code could only apply to the assessing of dry lands with a rate for the *use* of Government water. Granting however, for a moment, that the section might be considered as authorising the Government to levy additional water rates on lands already classed and assessed as wet for the extra water facilities created by the Government, it can, according to the plain meaning of the section, authorise such imposition only when such extra water is *used* by the landholders at their option, and they can, under no circumstances, be either compelled to make use of such extra water or to pay the additional water rate whether or not they use such water.

The word "use" employed in Section 53 cannot be considered as insignificant and lightly passed over. It is the crux of the whole section as the marginal note also will show. It is a settled canon of interpretation that a legislative enactment should be so construed that no clause, sentence or word shall be treated as superfluous, void, or insignificant.

Word "Use" in Section 53, Land Revenue Code discussed.

Section I of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act VII of 1865 as it originally stood ran as follows :—

"Whenever water is supplied or *used* for purposes of irrigation from any river, stream, channel, tank, etc., or work belonging to or constructed by the Government, it shall be lawful for the Government to levy at pleasure on the land so irrigated a separate cess for the *use* of the water, which cess shall be in addition to any land assessment that may be leviable on the said land as irrigated or punja, etc."

Their Lordships of the Madras High Court in a case bearing on this section, have observed "that the reasonable construction is that the *use* contemplated by the Act is a voluntary use though not preceded by an application and that it presupposes a freedom either to take or refuse the water." (I. L. R. 12, Madras 407).

This decision was followed with approval in another case reported in I. L. R. 19, Madras 24 where their Lordships have expressed themselves that the use contemplated by the section was a *voluntary use*. These decisions I have quoted with a view to show how in an enactment authorising a levy of water rate for the use of water the word "Use" has been interpreted. In the course of the discussion of the Committee, I invited the attention of the members to these decisions of the Madras High Court and I find that in para 10 of the Majority report, these decisions have been brushed aside with a remark that they were not binding on questions of purely Revenue administration and long established usages of the State. It is further observed that the said decisions of the Madras High Court were still under discussion. I am at a loss to know, where and in what stage these decisions are under discussion.

There could not be safer guides than these decisions in interpreting the word "Use" in Section 53 of our Code which is almost analogous to the section of the Madras Code quoted above.

53. Accordingly, the *use* contemplated in Section 53 of Land Revenue Code carries with it as an inseparable accompaniment, an element of freedom and choice on the part of the landholders in taking advantage of the extra water facilities created by the Government. The landholders are thus invited to be parties to a contractual relationship with the Government. This right to exercise their freedom and choice has been indirectly conceded by Government who even before the passing of the Land Revenue Code and in the face of the Chief Commissioner's Orders of 1873, have insisted upon the execution of mutchalikas by landholders agreeing to pay wet assessment on their dry lands after they are supplied with water by the construction of new works and sample of the mutchalika form can be found as part of the Government Proceedings No. 618, dated 18th August 1886 in connection with the extension of the Rampur Channel of the Nanjangud Taluk. The last para of the form runs as follows :—

"ನೀರುಬಿಡುವ ನಾಲುಬಾಗಾಯ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ತರೀಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನೂ ಇನಾಂತಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು "ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಮುಕರೂರಾಗುವ ದರಗಳಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೊಡಳ್ಳಿದರು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನವ್ಮ ಖುದ್ದುರಾಜಿಯಿಂದ ಬರ "ಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟ ಮುಚ್ಚ್ಲಿಕೆ."

It may be noted that such mutchalikas were ordered to be taken even before the extension of the channel was sanctioned.

54. In the present instance of Cauvery channel lands, where it is proposed by Government to levy additional water rate for extra water made available, the Government were not unmindful of the difficulty of forcing such extra supply upon the raiyats unless they chose to take advantage of it. To meet this difficulty, mutchalikas from the raiyats binding themselves to pay additional water rate with contribution were considered necessary.

Public Works Secretary's note dated 24th November 1915 which forms an annexure to Government Order No. 1483-89, dated 13th July 1916 makes mention of taking individual mutchalikas from the raiyats who are willing to cultivate sugarcane and pay extra assessment that may be imposed by Government. In a letter dated 26th July 1916, from the Chief Engineer to the Superintending Engineer, "Krishnarajasagara Works" it is again stated that the Special Revenue Officer should lose no time in taking mutchalikas individual and general. In a letter dated 23rd July 1916, P. W. D., addressed by the Secretary to the Dewan Sahib it is stated in para 18 that, "the special Revenue Officer will be instructed to complete individual mutchalikas both *for contribution and water rates* for these 30 villages."

55. If the word "use" in Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code did not give the landholder any option to choose or refuse to take extra water from the Government source, and if the Government, as opined by the learned members of the majority of the Committee, had an inherent right to levy extra water rate irrespective of the wishes of the landholders, where came the necessity for insisting upon individual mutchalikas being obtained from the landholders binding themselves to pay extra water rate and contribution and why should 5,000 Kannada mutchalika forms have been printed on 29th January 1917 ? Why should such repeated insistence be made for the execution of mutchalikas ?

56. I am therefore unhesitatingly of opinion, after a very careful consideration of all the aspects of the question, that the Government have no right to levy additional water rate on the wet lands commanded by the Cauvery channels unless and until landholders choose to avail themselves of the extra water facilities afforded by the Government, and if an additional water rate is imposed, irrespective of the choice of the landholders, it would be a violation of the pledge given by the Government under the provision of Chapter VIII of the Land Revenue Code and entail serious hardships upon the landholders and raiytas.

On this point I may quote the learned opinion of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., whose long experience in all the departments of public service, lend to his pronouncement an authority of the highest weight. In para 106 of his "Vyavahara Dharma Shastra," we have it from him.

"ಸರ್ವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಕರೂರಾದ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಮೂವತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ವೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕರಾರುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ವಾಯಿದೆಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ರೈತನು ಆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತನ್ನ ಇಷ್ಟಬಂದ ಪೈರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕಾಲುವೆ, ಕೆರೆ, ಮುಂತಾದುದರ ನೀರನ್ನು ಹೊಸ ದಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುವುದು."

I am further supported in my view by the evidence given by Rao Bahadur Mr. D. Shama Rao an unquestionable authority on Survey matters, and last and not least, the opinion of Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srinivas Iyengar who, while expressing his inability to attend the Protest meeting, gave it as his opinion that, "the proposed levy is both objectionable in principle and opposed to the survey *guarantee*."

Contribution.

57. The next important point I should like to deal with is the question of contribution. The learned members of the majority of the Committee are of opinion that the Government have a right to demand and enforce an acreage contribution from the raiyats. I regret, I am unable to agree in their opinion.

58. To start with, there is no legislative provision empowering the Government to levy contribution from the raiyats as a matter of course for constructing or having constructed any works of irrigation. To govern the cases where the demand of contribution on the part of the Government is equitable, the Government have issued an executive order No. 1382, dated 1st October 1888, which is published at page 721 of the Revenue Manual insisting upon a contractual relationship being entered into between the Government and the ryots, by the latter executing mutchalikas binding themselves to pay a fixed sum per acre as contribution and authorising the Government to recover the same as arrears of land revenue, so that, the said mutchalikas may be enforced by the Government, as contractual obligations under Section 193 of the Land Revenue Code. In the preamble of the said order it is stated as follows :—

"The Government having recently sanctioned several large irrigation projects whereby lands hitherto *entirely waste or paying only dry assessment will become convertible into wet lands*, and be largely enhanced in value, and other similar Projects being now under contemplation, it has become necessary to lay down the principle on which contribution will in future be levied from the landholders benefited by such works."

59. The said order deals only with the expediency of obtaining contribution from the holders of dry lands which may be converted into wet by the Government constructing or improving works of irrigation. The order does not even contemplate the obtaining of any kind of contribution from the holders of lands already assessed as wet and as such it cannot be held applicable to the lands under Cauvery

channels. Even for a moment if considered applicable to the case of wet lands also, no contractual relationship has been entered into between the Government and the ryots by the latter executing mutchalikas either before or after the construction of the work. Clauses 2, 4 and 6 of the said order of the Government contemplate the voluntary execution of mutchalikas by the ryots agreeing to pay contribution, before the estimates for the works are sanctioned, so that the Government may be in a position to know whether the ryots are, or are not, really keen about the construction of particular irrigation works, and then the Government may make up their mind either to carry out or abandon the work. This procedure is prescribed with a twofold object. It will on the one hand secure to Government a portion of the cost of construction of the work, and on the other the ryots undertaking to pay contribution bind themselves to convert their dry lands into wet and pay wet assessment without questioning the right of Government to enforce conversion of dry land into wet. The option therefore of agreeing to pay contribution lies with the ryots and not with the Government to force them to pay such contribution by constructing large works of irrigation without regard to the means and capacity of the ryots. In this view I am supported by the learned opinion of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya in his "Vyavahara Dharma Shastras" para 155 (pages 126 and 127).

60. With regard to the Madag tank and channels in the Kadur District constructed at a cost of Rs. 28,000, the Government had, with reluctance, to waive their right to the contribution amount on the ground that through an oversight mutchalikas had not been obtained from the ryots agreeing to pay contribution. (*Vide* Government Order No. 2158, dated 25th August 1897.)

61. In the present case with regard to the wet lands below Cauvery channels no such mutchalikas have been obtained from the ryots agreeing to pay contribution for the extra water supply and an attempt on the part of the Special Revenue Officer deputed for the purpose has proved unsuccessful. The letter dated 13th April 1917 addressed by Mr. Matthan, the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore to the Chief Engineer which letter I found among the file of papers, seems to support my view that without a binding agreement from the landholders, no contribution can be levied from them.

62. The principle of accepting the payment of contribution is based upon the theory that by the construction or improvement of irrigational works, the market value of the dry land will be enhanced in consequence of their becoming wet. This may be so in the populous localities when dry lands become wet by the supply of water stored at Government cost. But it cannot be considered for a moment to apply to the immemorial wet lands which have already reached their maximum value which, by the supply of extra water may become water-logged to the great prejudice of the ryots and in consequence, the value is likely to go down. This is borne out by the statement of a large number of witnesses. I am therefore of opinion that the Government have no right to levy contribution to any extent from the holders of wet lands below the long established Cauvery channels.

63. The learned members of the majority of the Committee in their resolution No. VII have held that, even in the absence of mutchalikas from the landholders contribution amount can be levied from the holders of wet lands on the ground "that the development and improvement of agricultural condition of the concerned tracts, has been rendered possible only by the construction of "Krishnarajasagara" works and such a levy was covered by Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code and also by paragraph 6 at page 722 of the Revenue Manual."

In addition to the above in para 56 of the Majority report, it is further stated that, in the absence of distinct statutory provisions, the Committee should be guided by the principles enunciated in the decided cases and in doing so Order No. 3335, dated 28th September 1897 printed at page 724 of the Revenue Manual is relied on.

Regarding the powers of Government to demand and levy contribution on wet lands, the learned members of the majority have quoted,

Government Order No. 2635, dated 15th November 1912.
" " No. 7621, " 5th March 1915.
" " No. 618 " 8th September 1886.
" " No. 9752 " 7th May 1915.

The first para of Government order of 1888 printed at pages 721 and 722 of the Revenue Manual is also further relied upon in para 57 of the said report, as containing provisions to levy contribution on wet lands.

64. I shall discuss these points as succinctly as possible.

To begin with, I may here state that the preamble to the Government order of 1888, quoted in para 58 of this report, justifies the demand of contribution only from the waste or dry lands which will become convertible into wet lands and be largely enhanced in value. The enhancement of market value of dry lands by being converted into wet is the sole criterion, to justify the demand of contribution. This is not the reason assigned by the learned members of the Majority, to recommend the levy of contribution in the present case. On the other hand the reason they have assigned is, the development and improvement of agricultural condition of the concerned tracts, and it is nowhere laid down that such development and improvement would justify either the demand or the levy of contribution.

Section 53 of the Land Revenue Code which only contemplates the levy of rate for the use of water cannot be held applicable to enforce the levy of contribution to meet a portion of the cost of irrigation works. Para 6 of the Rules for the levy of contribution, published at pages 721 and 722 of the Revenue Manual is only an exception to the general Rules enunciated in paras 1 to 5 and an exception attached to the Rules cannot be raised to the position of the rules, in order to abrogate the generality of the Rules to which it is an exception. In cases in which the holders of 5—6th of the occupied area likely to be benefited by the construction of irrigation works execute mutchalikas and the holders of the remaining 1—6th area refuse to do so, para 6 of the Rules states that "the Government shall decide, whether the work should be abandoned by reason of such refusal, or whether the refusing landholders, should be compelled to pay their due share of contribution." In the case of Cauvery channels under question, none of the holders have executed mutchalikas binding themselves to pay contribution, and the procedure prescribed to be followed in the case of persons forming a small minority cannot be invoked against all the holders wholesale. If this is permitted, the very object with which the elaborate Rules are framed will entirely be frustrated.

In the absence of statutory provisions, it is stated that the principles enunciated in the decided cases should govern the question. When there are Rules deliberately framed after careful consideration and published for general guidance, the decided cases bearing on the Rules must be within the purview of the Rules themselves and if such decided cases go beyond the sanction given in the Rules, such cases cannot be considered to serve as precedents to govern the subsequent cases. Such decisions can only be considered as having decided the question upon facts of these particular cases. The only such case relied on in the Majority report is Government Order No. 3355, dated 28th September 1897, printed at page 724 of the Revenue Manual. The other case covered by the Government Order No. 2158, dated 25th August 1897, which is quoted by me in para 60 of this report, is printed just above the said case in the same page of the Revenue Manual, does not seem to have attracted any attention. In the latter case it was distinctly held by the Government that from holders of land under Madag tank, the contribution cannot be enforced in the absence of mutchalikas, while, only a month later in connection with Yellambalsi channels the Government seem to have decided that the levy of contribution could be enforced even in the absence of mutchalikas. The legality of this order, contrary to the Rules framed by the Government is in my humble opinion, open to serious doubt. Leaving these cases apart which are irreconcilable with each other, we have to fall back upon the Rules framed by the Government in 1888. Those rules insist in unequivocal terms upon the execution of mutchalikas before the levy of contribution can be enforced. Moreover both the said orders of Government relate to the levy of contribution from dry lands converted into wet by using Government water stored at the cost of Government and cannot therefore be held to apply to the case of wet lands under consideration.

As to the powers of Government to levy contribution from *wet* lands contrary to the Rules of 1888 the following precedents are relied upon by the majority of the members of the Committee.

(1) Government Order No. 2635, dated 15th November 1912. This was an order for the levy of contribution from the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram on account

of the Government having improved water supply to the Belakavadi Tank by extending the Holesal channel. From the Government order it will be seen that during the minority of the Jahgirdar, his agent seems to have consented to the work being carried out. If this consent on the part of the agent is not considered as sufficient authority, the order of the Government to levy contribution in the absence of mutchalikas from the Jahgirdar, is, in my humble opinion, open to question.

(2) The next order relied upon is, Government Order No. 7621, dated 5th March 1915. This relates to the Inam village of Yedakola in which 351 acres of *dry* land were converted into wet by the extension of Rampur channel, about which according to the Government order quoted in para 53 *supra*, mutchalikas must have been obtained from the holders of the village for payment of contribution and water rate. The question dealt with in the said order is not so much about the liability to pay contribution itself, but, as to the persons from whom it should be recovered whether from the Inamdar or his tenant. This order at any rate, does not apply to the levy of contribution from the lands already classed and *assessed as wet*.

(3) The third order quoted is Government Order No. 618, dated 18th August 1886. This order relates, no doubt to the levy of contribution from wet lands also under Rampur channel, which had not a good supply of water and in extending the channel the old portion of the channel was also put in order. In this instance, the holders of wet lands had agreed to pay contribution by executing mutchalikas before the work was undertaken and as such they are bound by their agreements to pay. What I contend is that, if the Government desired to levy contribution from immemorial wet lands under the Cauvery channels this procedure should have been adhered to.

(4) The fourth order quoted is, Government Order No. 9752, dated 7th May 1915, this relates to the lands bearing light wet assessment and which depended for their irrigation on *Kattes* and small tanks fed by rain. By the construction of Low Level channels drawn from Krishnarajasagara works, an assured supply was given for these lands. Even this element of assured supply would not have been a justification to the levy of contribution. But the Land Acquisition Officer in his report to Government has distinctly stated that he would take mutchalikas from the raiyats concerned, for payment of an acreage contribution and an extra water rate. I learn that mutchalikas have been actually taken from the raiyats and of course this procedure is unquestionable as the raiyats are bound by their agreement.

The other orders of 1876 and 77 need not be considered new, as they were passed long before the definite rules for the levy of contribution were framed in 1888.

Lastly, it is stated in para 57 of the Majority report. "The first para of Government order of 1888 printed at pages 721 and 722 of the Revenue Manual, also contains provisions to indicate that existing wet lands, under a source of supply, improved at Government cost, exceeding Rs. 25,000 and dry lands to be converted into wet under the same source, are liable to be treated alike for the payment of contribution".

After carefully reading the first para of the Government order above referred to and also considering the circumstances which gave rise to the form in which, it now appears, I feel it impossible to construe the same in the way in which the learned members have been pleased to construe, *viz.*, as authorising the levy of contribution from existing wet lands under a source of supply improved at Government cost exceeding Rs. 25,000.

When a proposal for the construction or improvement of any irrigation work is under consideration, the first para referred to above, prohibits the granting of unoccupied dry or wet lands on darkhast and directs that all such lands should be reserved for sale. It has further prescribed, that in case of long delay, or uncertainty in the execution of the works, the lands of the nature described above may be granted on darkhasts subject only to the liability pay acreage contribution. like lands already in occupation.

When the Rules of 1888 regarding the levy of contribution were framed and promulgated, 1st para imposed a prohibition to grant on darkhast unoccupied *dry* land likely to be converted into wet, by the contribution of irrigation works.

As the said para related only to unoccupied dry lands, it was considered necessary to extend the prohibition to the unoccupied wet lands also to be benefited by

the construction of new works and accordingly unoccupied wet lands were ordered to be included in the said paragraph. (*Vide* Government Order No. 6769, dated 22nd January 1889.)

On a representation by the Revenue Commissioner that if owing to the long delay in the execution of the project or uncertainty as to its chances of execution, lands were withheld from being given for cultivation, it would cause inconvenience to *bona fide* cultivators, the Government further amended the said rule in their Order No. 2017, dated 30th September 1910 by permitting the Revenue Commissioner to grant lands on darkhasts in such cases, with the previous sanction of Government with a condition added to the grant that, when the project is completed such lands should pay acreage contribution *like other lands already in the occupancy. The other lands in the occupancy* which are liable to pay contribution are, according to the very rules, only *dry* lands likely to be converted into wet. It cannot apply to any other land in the occupancy which is not dry.

If the newly granted unoccupied wet lands are also considered to be coming within the operation of the rule, even that is perfectly justifiable, as the grant of such lands is subject to the condition of payment of contribution after the completion of the works.

I have thus clearly shown that the immemorial wet lands under the Cauvery channels, are not liable to pay any kind of contribution to any extent, and neither the standing rules on the subject nor the precedents quoted, can be held applicable to them.

65. The majority of the members of the Committee have recommended a uniform levy of $1\frac{1}{4}$ years assessment as contribution to be spread over a period of 10 years or in the alternative the levy of one year's assessment if paid in 3 years. The lands in the upper reaches of the channels have been assessed at a higher rate and these lands were all along enjoying the benefit of hot weather supply and have been considered to be established sugar-cane tracts. According to the resolution of the majority of the members, the lands bearing already a higher rate of assessment enjoying good supply of water hitherto are required to pay higher rate of contribution, and the lands in the lower reaches of the channels which were not enjoying hot weather supply to any appreciable extent, which are assessed at a lower rate, are to pay a lower rate of contribution. The injustice of this recommendation can be readily seen and does not therefore require any further argument.

Block System of Irrigation.

66. Almost all the witnesses who have given their evidence (except a solitary witness No. 35 who is neither a large landholder nor an agriculturist by profession) and all the persons assembled at the meetings held in the course of my tour of inspection, are unanimous in opposing the Block System of Irrigation—a system unknown to this part of the country, where under the channels in question, the lands have all along been wet. The system is being experimented upon under Marikanive Reservoir for some years, and I learn that it has not proved an absolute success. It was convenient for the Government to experiment upon this system under Marikanive where dry lands were converted into wet and as such the Government could afford to impose any condition, or to introduce any system of irrigation since the landholders could not have claimed water to convert their dry lands into wet, unless they submitted to the conditions the Government might be pleased to impose on them. This system is said to have been tried with success in Bombay Presidency under Neera canal, but it must be remembered that the conditions obtained under the Neera canal when it was constructed, were said to be quite the same as under Marikanive. This system appears to be a complicated one and cannot in my opinion be profitably brought to force for the lands which have been wet from time immemorial under the Cauvery channels. The object of the Government in arranging to give hot weather supply in stated Blocks, and to induce the raiyats to cultivate their lands with sugar-cane is a laudable one. But situated as our raiyats are the restriction to cultivate sugar-cane crop in stated "Blocks", on bits of lands will, instead of encouraging sugar-cane cultivation, positively discourage such cultivation. If without placing such restrictions the raiyats are allowed to grow sugar-cane wherever they find it convenient, I think, the sugar-cane cultivation may gradually increase in the course of ten years. Then the Government will be in a position to chalk out a system of irrigation in the light of experience gained both

by the Government and the raiyats. When Blocks are formed in every village, the same raiyats own lands in one or more villages or in different localities in the same village which is not unusual, it is impossible to expect them to cultivate their lands in different villages or in different localities in the same village with sugar-cane and erect mills in different places to crush the canes and prepare jaggery. There are many inconveniences in adhering to the Block system of irrigation and these inconveniences are found clearly expressed by almost all the witnesses in answer to question No. 32. During my tour of inspection no part of the Government Order was more vehemently opposed than the proposed introduction of the Block system, and the moment I attempted to explain this system of irrigation, the people in a body used to show their impatience to hear anything said in defence thereof, and I had to give up the task as hopeless. In my humble opinion, time is not yet ripe to try that system and it can only be done when the Government is able to carry the sympathy and co-operation of the cultivators. It may here be mentioned that non-agriculturists and absentee landholders who are about 40 per cent and more, are entirely depending upon the whims and caprices of the agricultural class.

67. The Block system proposed by the majority of the members of the Committee and the further elaboration of the same in their report contemplate the cultivation of some other hot weather crop known as *Thadi* other than sugar-cane, on a portion of the holding of every raiyats. So far as I am aware, the raiyats in this part of the country are neither aware of, nor accustomed to, the cultivation of any other hot weather Thadi crop, and it may take many years before our raiyats can be made to think of cultivating any other kind of Thadi crop than sugar-cane. I am therefore of opinion that the Block system of irrigation is unsuitable, impracticable and unworkable.

68. For the areas in the upper reaches of C. D. S., Virijanadi, and Devaroi channels which are established sugar-cane tracts and have so been held by the unanimous opinion of the Committee in their resolution No. I (*a*), and for the lands below Bannur tank which have all along been enjoying a perennial supply of water, the introduction of Block system will clearly be in derogation of the natural rights and vested interests of the landholders who had the option of cultivating their lands with sugar-cane wherever they found it convenient to do so. The holders of these lands cannot be expected to forego their vested interests and prescriptive rights acquired from time immemorial which interests and rights cannot be lightly passed over. On this point I may here quote the opinion of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya in his "Vyavahara Dharma Shastra", wherein the learned author has said.

Additional water rates proposed to be levied by the majority of members of the Committee.

"ಹೀಗೆ ವಿಕಟೇಶವಾಪ ತರಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯು ವಿಪರ್ಯಾಸ ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನವಾಗಿರುವುದು. ಇದನ್ನೆ ಪೂರ್ವದಿಂದ ತರಿಯಾಗಿರುವ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನಾಲೆಗಳ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರುವರು. ಆದರೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ವ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಆಗುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಮೊಮೊಲಿಲ್ಲದ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಇದು ಪರಿಣಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲುವುದೋ ಹೇಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ."

Vide para 166 at pages 137 and 138.

69. I have already said that the Government cannot compulsorily levy any rates for having made water supply available during summer unless the raiyats *use* the water so made available.

70. The majority of the Committee recommend the levy of an additional water rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre for areas which are established sugar-cane tracts, and for the rest an uniform rate of Rs. 3 per acre.

71. The members of the Committee including myself have unanimously found from the evidence and Government records that in the established sugar-cane tracts, the raiyats were entitled to summer supply. This supply the landholders are therefore entitled to claim as a matter of right. The areas which are considered established sugar-cane tracts have been found to be,

(1) C. D. S. Channel	....	22 Miles.	(3) Devaroi	....	5 Miles.
(2) Virijanadi	....	16 „	(4) Bhangaradoddi	....	5 „

It is for these areas that the majority of the members propose an additional water rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per acre. I fail to see the justice of asking these lands to bear an extra assessment when once it is conceded that they are entitled to the summer supply of water.

The Survey Settlement report makes a clear mention of the extensive cultvation of sugar-cane crop in the upper reaches of the C. D. S. and Virijanadi channels as far as the villages of Kirangoor and Chandigal respectively very nearly corresponding to the distances found by the Committee. In fixing the assessment, water facilities given for sugar-cane cultivation were duly taken into consideration as shown already in paras 18 and 23 and these lands were assessed on a scale varying from Rs. 9-4-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per acre. And for the lands which were not enjoying summer supply to any appreciable extent the assessment was fixed to vary from Rs. 6-0-0 to Rs. 4-8-0.

72. The Survey rules mention six kinds of water classification (*Vide* page 475 of the Revenue Manual).

The first class is considered to be supply of water *abundant* for rice and alternating crop of sugar-cane. The Committee at their meeting on 13th July 1917 were unanimously of opinion that in the case of lands the water supply of which has been placed in first class at the settlement, no increase of assessment would be justifiable on the principle of survey settlement. The lands situated on the upper reaches specially C. D. S., Virijanadi and Devaroi channels, and also extensive areas in Bannur, Sosale and other villages in T. Narsipur Taluk have all been placed in the first class of water supply as might be seen from the statement furnished by the Survey Superintendent for the information of the Committee. In the light of the above facts, I feel myself compelled to respect the resolution arrived at on this point on 13th July 1917, and I am therefore of opinion that no extra water rate can be levied on these lands under any circumstances. With regard to the lands lying outside the area of established sugar-cane tracts and which have not been classed in the survey classification as commanding first class water supply, and if the Government so desires an extra water rate of Rs. 3 per acre as proposed by the Committee, may be levied from the landholders who avail themselves of the summer supply and actually and at their option cultivate their lands with sugar-cane.

73. To sum up, my conclusions on the points covered by the Government Order are :—

(1) I accept the resolution of the majority that the mamool hot weather supply was being given to the distances noted against each of the channels mentioned below :—

i. C. D. S. channel	...	....	22 Miles.
ii. Virijanadi	....	....	16 „
iii. Devaroi channel	....	....	5 „
iv. Bhangaradoddi channel	....	....	....
(the whole length which is said to be)		....	5 Miles.

Ramaswamy and Rajaparameswari channels had not the benefit of continued hot weather supply for the cultivation of sugar-cane but they were also getting hot weather supply as far as the flow in the river permitted till 1911-12 as will be seen from the statement furnished by the Secretary under the heading "Programme of hot weather supply".

Regarding the other points, *viz.*, (*a*) quantity (*b*) duration (*c*) the number of holders benefited, I accept the statement compiled and furnished by the Secretary of the Committee on a reference to D. P. W. and Revenue accounts; but with an observation that the accounts showing the quantity of summer supply are maintained only from 1906-07, perhaps the year in which summer supply was restricted on account of the requirements of the Power works and prior to that period the quantity supplied must have been more than what has been shown in the gauge register maintained from 1906-07.

(2) and (3). Under the current settlement, the landholders in the area of established sugar-cane tracts have claim for the hot weather supply and they can claim it as a matter of right. Additional water rate cannot be imposed on such lands.

With regard to other lands beyond the limits of the established sugar-cane tracts and which have not been placed in first class with regard to water supply by

the Survey Department, a water rate of Rs. 3 per acre may be levied by the Government, only on the area on which sugar-cane is actually cultivated by the landholders by using the summer supply and the Government have no right to levy additional water rate irrespective of the wishes of the landholders whether or not they use such water.

(4) Block system of irrigation cannot with advantage be introduced under the Cauvery channel lands and at any rate to the established sugar-cane tracts, as such a system would interfere with the vested interests and prescriptive rights of the landholders.

(5) and (6). No contribution to any extent, according to the existing rules, can be levied from the holders of the wet lands.

Recommendations.

74. Being a landholder myself and having had some experience of the difficulties of the agriculturists by reason of my residence for more than 30 years in the nala tracts of the Cauvery and with my knowledge as a lawyer for 25 years formed by personal and continuous contact with the landholders and raiyats of this extensive locality and having had the special advantage, during the tour of my inspection as a member of the Committee, of interviewing in person the affected classes from the richest to the poorest and listening to their grievances, I feel I shall be wanting in my sense of duty not only to those who are affected by the notification, but also to the paternal Government who, I am bound to admit, are actuated by the purest of motives, if I do not place on record a full and free expression of my views for the very sympathetic and generous consideration of the Government.

75. The majority of the members of the Committee have proposed a wholesale imposition of additional water rate upon the whole of almost all the wet lands for summer supply. During summer, the people are accustomed to cultivate no other *Thadi* crop than sugar-cane. This crop is not being grown by every holder as a rule. For the cultivation of this crop, water is the only one of the many conveniences required. Labour, capital, large quantities of manure, milling facilities, a good market for jaggery, and above all a more widespread knowledge and experience in the cultivation of sugar-cane, are the other requirements which are, as important as, if not, even more important than, the existence of superabundant water. Water-supply can be more easily commanded and brought under control by man than the other essential conditions which must be the work of decades.

76. Looking at the state of things on the nala tracts as they stand at present;

(1) The nala tracts in our State are generally unhealthy in proportion to the fertility of the soil and the facility for water and there has been agricultural depopulation due to malaria which claims a large portion of the death roll. It is assisted by the periodical visit of plague and cholera.

(2) Some of the villages which had once a reputation for ensured cultivation on account of their population and the consequent competition, have fallen from their golden days to such depths that some of the lands are lying fallow and a portion is cultivated on wara tenure which is becoming as common as it was once rare.

(3) Non-agriculturist landholders who are not a negligible quantity and who have invested their small or large savings over these nala lands, now go abegging for cultivators or worry their influential friends of the locality to secure tenants for their lands for which there was once so much competition.

(4) The bane of the so-called civilization has been making inroads into every village, and the dull and prosaic villages are being deserted in favour of active and attractive towns.

(5) Agricultural labour has become scarce in direct ratio to the rise in wages. The labour classes are being drawn away by the prospects of higher wages in towns and cities where costly buildings both public and private are rising up every month. Extensive Public works such as the "Krishnarajasagara" and the Railway extensions have been offering the labourers far higher wages.

(6) When once the rates of wages are raised in any form, they refuse to go down and will therefore be beyond the reach of an average landholder and agriculturist.

(7) The difficulty of securing manure has become insurmountable. Even the opulent raiyat, much less the average raiyat, has not the means to buy either the oil cake or the scientific manure.

(8) Local manure, with the heavy mortality among the live stock and the total absence of gomal lands in the nala tracts, is becoming scarce and disproportionately insufficient for even the existing sugar-cane cultivation.

(9) The agricultural indebtedness of the raiyats is appalling and the profits of the average agriculturist from his impoverished soil are barely enough to meet the demands of interest on his borrowed capital.

77. With these hard and incontrovertible facts staring us in the face, could it be reasonably expected, the vast area of 7,000 acres to stand full and rich with sugar-cane crop year after year? We have a partial answer for this from the fact that out of the existing 6,000 acres of established sugar-cane area in Seringapatam Taluk, not more than 1,000 acres were actually brought under that crop in any one single year. This is due, not for want of water as stated in para 12 of the Majority report, but for want of various other facilities and conveniences. For further difficulties which beset the situation, I cannot do better than refer to paras 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 of the most instructive and well thought out letter (No. D dated 23rd July 1916) from the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department to the Dewan Sahib. More forcible arguments than are contained in that letter could neither be conceived nor addressed to convince the Government that the extensive sugar-cane cultivation now contemplated must be a matter for years and decades even for making small beginnings and I would most earnestly and respectfully invite the kind attention of the Government to that letter which is on the file.

78. The recommendations of the majority of the Committee for the wholesale and immediate levy of additional water rate on all the wet lands under Cauvery channels with prospective chances of agriculturists benefiting thereby, irrespective of their present means, capacity, convenience and other equipments, not to speak of the equity and legality of such a procedure could not, I may be pardoned for saying it, be justified under any circumstances. I may be permitted to add that I am fully conscious of the responibility of venturing my opinion against the recommendation of the majority of the members of the Committee for whose official experience, learning, status and standing, I have the highest regard.

79. While fully appreciating wholesale the most laudable objects actuating the Government with a view to advance the material prosperity of the people, I cannot at the same time keep out of my mind the present chronic condition of helplessness and misery in which I find the majority of the agricultural population in the nala tracts. We can very well credit the average raiyat with sufficient shrewdness to realise his own good and take advantage of every facility that promotes it best without any element of external compulsion.

80. I may further bring to the consideration of Government that summer supply was all along being given during hot weather for sugar-cane crop in the upper reaches of the channels, and water was being supplied for ploughing and sowing manurial crop, in the channels as far as the flow in the river could permit. For the purpose of conserving water for the power works of Sivasamudram, the Government had to stint summer supply in the C. D. S., Virijanadi, and Ramaswamy channels. In Madhavamantri channel, the supply was completely cut off, and the assessment of the lands thereunder appears to have been reduced by a rupee or so—a poor consolation to the raiyats for the loss of a very valuable privilege and the supply in Devaroi channel beyond the fifth mile was completely cut off, for giving drinking water to Mysore City. In consequence of the restrictions placed by the Government on summer supply to meet the requirements of the Power works of Sivasamudram, not only the raiyats owning lands in the established sugar-cane tracts, and generally all the raiyats holding lands under the channels sustained enormous loss—the former by a precarious supply of water for sugar-cane and the latter not getting the required quantity of water for growing manurial plants to supply nitrogenous matter for a good growth of paddy. The landholders and raiyats had to submit patiently to this loss and inconvenience believing them to be only temporary and also bearing in mind that if the requirements of the Power works were not attended to, the Government might be put to a heavy loss and at the same time with an ardent hope, that, the Government would restore to them the usual hot weather supply in the channels when some means are created to maintain the required flow of water for Power works. Now the Government by the construction of "Krishnarajasagara

Reservoir" are able to store a large volume of water and it is but bare justice if the original supply during hot weather is restored without the imposition of extra water rate, the injustice of which I have already discussed. I therefore respectfully suggest for generous consideration of Government, the advisability of giving summer supply as far as practicable, to facilitate the growth of sugar-cane cultivation and to improve the local prosperity and the economic condtion of the landholders and raiyats.

81. The question of the extra water facilities created by the Government and the advantage the raiyats may have thereby derived will properly come up for consideration during the period of revision survey and settlement, which period for the taluks under consideration is not unduly far off.

82. Another important factor to be taken into conisderation is, that, after all what is the annual revenue expected to be realised by the Government, by the imposition of additional water rate on the lands already assessed to the wet revenue of the State. The annual additional yield to Government is said to be about Rs. 75,000 of this sum, the Irrigation Chief Engineer was pleased to state, Rs. 45,000 would be spent towards the cost of the annual maintenance of the channels and of the additional engineering establishment to be employed for the purpose. Deducting the said amount, the net gain to Government will come to a small sum of Rs. 30,000 a year. Is this sum worth all the trouble and difficulties pointed out above in detail?

83. In conclusion, I respectfully beg to bring to the benevolent consideration of our sympathetic Government, the beneficent policy to be followed with regard to such questions, is clearly laid down in the noble and generous sentiments expressed by Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer in his minute dated 9th April 1888 has said,

" * * * *. In short the simplest plan is to give a hot weather supply wherever it has been usual to give it, that is, in established sugar-cane tracts and garden tracts. The raiyats in such cases can claim it as a matter of right, as the assessment in their case is based upon the existing supply including a hot weather supply where it exists.

In regard to other tracts, the Government should give a hot weather supply as far as possible so as to encourage new sugar-cane and garden cultivation. This will, at present, be only a matter of concession and can only be granted consistently with the efficient conservancy of channels. I believe that extension of sugar-cane or garden cultivation, as the result of such a concession will be very slow indeed, and I am of opinion that it would be extremely undesirable to tax the hot weather supply thus newly given. The Government have however the right to do so, but it is not desirable to do so, until the capacity of our channels are considerably improved and *our raiyats generally avail themselves of the increased water-supply thereby given.* * * * *".

" I have given my careful consideration to Colonel Grant's letter No. 139, dated 13th May 1887. I am of opinion 'if in stray cases, we attempted to put an additional assessment in consideration of hot weather supply newly flown, our action will not only be misunderstood, but would have the effect of discouraging a valuable kind of cultivation and thus retarding the local prosperity. The revenue involved be small and though lost for the remainder of the settlement, would come in at any general reclassification which the Government may hereafter sanction'" * * * *"

Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in a despatch to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay (quoted at page 148 Bombay Survey and Settlement Manual, Volume III) has been pleased to state.

> " I am unable to satisfy that there has been no tendency on the part of your survey settlement department towards the undue enhancement of assessment on revision. It is impossible for me to lay down, nor is it desirable for reasons which you have stated very clearly that you should lay down any hard and fast rule limiting the extent of future enhancements. But I desire your Excellency's Government will carefully watch and restrain that tendency, always bearing in mind *that the worst effect of under assessment is a loss of revenue possibly to some degree compensated for*

by an increase of wealth among the people, while over assessment, even when not excessive, is sure to reduce a material deterioration of agricultural and general prosperity".

84. I cannot conclude this report without expressing my acknowledgments and thanks to Mr. M. S. Hayagriva Rao, Secretary to the Committee, for supplying me with the necessary available references, for compiling analytically the answers given by large number of witnesses, for the efficient help ungrudgingly rendered during my tour of inspection and generally for the interest he evinced throughout the deliberations of the Committee, and his clerks Messrs. Anantharamayya and K. L. Narasimha Iyengar also deserve commendation for their good and hard work.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B. NARASINGA RAO.

Seringapatam,

9th March 1918.

APPENDIX I.

Proceedings of the Meeting of the Committee, appointed to consider and submit recommendations on the Memorial of the raiyats holding lands under the "Krishnarajasagara," affected by Government Notification No. 148-951, P. W. D., of the 23rd January 1917, held in the Chief Engineer's Office in Bangalore on the 21st December 1917, from 3 to 5 P.M. and on the 22nd idem, from 1-30 to 7 P.M.

Present.

1. Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bahadur, K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Esq., C.I.E., *(President).*

Members.

2. S. Cadambi, Esq., B.A., L.C.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
3. K. Matthan, Esq., B.A., Deputy Commissioner, Mysore.
4. D. K. Darasha, Esq. B.A., Superintendent of Survey & Settlement in Mysore.
5. B. Narasinga Rao, Esq., of Seringapatam, was absent at the meeting on the 21st instant and was present on the 22nd instant.

II. As Mr. B. Narasinga Rao was absent at the Meeting on the 21st December 1917, no formal business was transacted on that date, but the informal discussions that took place at the Meeting held on the 16th and 17th November 1917, were explained to Mr. Matthan, who was absent at the latter Meeting. The questions were further discussed with him and the Meeting was adjourned to the next day, when Mr. B. Narasinga Rao was expected to be present.

III. Read and confirmed the minutes of the Meeting held on the 16th and 17th November 1917.

IV. With reference to para 2, sub-paras (i) and (ii) of Government Order No. R.12495-500—L. R. 448-16-3, dated 18th June 1917, taking into consideration, Resolution V passed at the Meeting of the Committee held on the 5th October 1917, and the papers discussed and recorded under para III, sub-para (2, a to f) of the Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 16th and 17th November 1917, relating to the Mamool hot weather supply and the proposed supply consequent on the construction of the Krishnarajasagara under the heads (a) quantity, (b) duration, (c) extent and (d) the number of holders benefited, the Committe hold :—

1. (a) That the tracts hereunder mentioned were "Established Sugar-cane Tracts", and that in those tracts, the raiyats were entitled to such hot-weather supply as the natural flow in the River permitted, *viz.*, the tracts commanded by.

(i) Chikdevarai Sagara Channel up to 22 miles.
(ii) Virijanadi „ „ 16 „
(iii) Devarai „ „ 5 „
(iv) Bhangar doddi „ „ 5 „

(b) In the remaining portions of the above channels and in the other channels below the "Krishnaraja Sagara", the holders and railways had no right to a hot-weather supply for sugar-cane or other hot-weather crops and where they did get any such supply in these tracts, it was only as a matter of concession and at the convenience of Government, such supply not having been taken into consideration in fixing the Survey assessment.

(c) Under the terms of para 3 of Government Proceedings No. 1218-1226—7805-7813, dated 12th Sepetember 1913, issuing revised rules for opening and closing the river channels in the Mysore and Hassan Districts, for the regulation of water in the hot-weather for sugar-cane cultivation, the Committee hold that during the period the different channels remained open for 10 days in the month of April, it was usual to supply water, if available, for manurial crops, by allowing it to flow either to the tailend of the channel or to distances (to be determi ed by the Executive Engineer after calculation) which water might reach when all the sluices are opened simultaneously.

(d) That the hot-weather supply now promised is decidedly better than the existing Mamool supply under the heads (a) quantity, (b) duration, (c) extent, and (d) the number of holders to be benefited, as fully indicated in the statements and papers read, discussed and recorded, under para III, sub-para II (a) to (f), of the Proceedings of the Meeting held on the 16th and 17th November 1917, and that the proposed new supply, besides ensuring a certainty of supply, is copious, advantageous and available to the whole lengths of and to the majority of the holders under the channels below the "Krishnarajasagara".

2. As by the construction of the "Krishnarajasagara Reservoir", in place of the uncertain and fluctuating natural flow in the River, forming the basis of the existing survey classification and assessment, an assured supply of water will be made available for all the channels below the said "Reservoir" for growing and maturing paddy during the irrigation season, commencing from June to January, and growing and maturing sugar-cane and other hot-weather crops in specified localities in each village, commanded by the above channels, during the hot-weather season, the Government have under Sections 53 and 114 of the Land Revenue Code and condition 5 of the Survey Guarantee (*Vide* also the Chief Commissioner's No. 2313 R. E. V. 23, dated 4th August 1873, embodying the Despatch To and From the Secretary of State for India, Government Order No. 375-7—R. F. 99-95, dated 19th July 1902, and the decided cases bearing on the question) the power to impose, at any time during the currency of the settlement, an extra water rate for the improved supply, whether the raiyats do or do not make use of the water so made available.

NOTE.— Mr. B. Narasinga Rao thinks that such an extra water rate could be imposed only when the raiyats make use of the water voluntarily.

V. With reference to para 2, sub-para (iii) of the Government Order under reference, the Committee are of opinion, that instead of fixing a scale of water rates, to be charged on the extent actually cultivated every year with sugarcane and other hot-weather crops, raised by means of the summer supply, according to the practice in other administrations and with reference to the rates prevailing there, it is desirable to levy a uniform extra rate on the whole area to be marked as fit for summer irrigation, in view to obviate the necessity of an annual inspection of crops raised, to prevent fraud, and to enable the holders and raiyats to pay the assessment for the hot-weather supply in fixed instalments along with the Survey assessment. The average rates announced in Government Notification No. 148-951 P. W. D., dated 23rd January 1917, *viz.*, Rs. 3 per acre for the lands included in blocks within the specified limits of certain channels, and Rs. 4 per acre, for the rest, being rather excessive, the Committee would recommend for adoption instead, the following average rates:—

Rs. 1-8-0 per acre for lands included in blocks within the "Established Sugar-cane tracts" as mentioned in para IV, sub-para (i) *supra*.

Rs. 3-0-0 per acre for the lands included in blocks in the remaining tracts, coming under the Development Scheme.

NOTE:—Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, while agreeing to levy of an additional water rate at Rs. 3 per acre on the lands actully cultivated with sugar-cane outside the established sugar-cane tracts, considers, that the levy of additional water rate on the established sugar-cane tracts, is unwarranted.

VI. With reference to para 2, sub-para iv of the Government Order under reference regarding the suggesting of modifications, if any, in the method of forming block areas, the Committee after vary careful consideration, would propose to slightly modify the present system, as indicated below:—

(1) The area in each village coming under the scheme, which is considered unsuitable for summer irrigation, to be excluded.

(2) All the remaining wet area of each village to be divided into three blocks, so as to include whole Servey Numbers; each survey number of each block to be divided into two equal portions.

(3) The survey numbers included in each of the three blocks being divided into two portions as stated above, the proposed summer supply should

be so distributed that a half of a survey number, in each block may get the summer supply either for sugar-cane or "*Thadi*" crop in any one year, as may be determined by the Public Works Department, so that in four years, each half of a survey number, may have had water for sugar-cane and "*Thadi*" crops in rotation.

(4) As all lands except those that are excluded as unfit for summer irrigation, will thus have equal opportunities of raising sugar-cane or other irrigated summer crops, the extra average rate recommended by the Committee in para 5 *supra*, would appear to be moderate and reasonable taking into consideration the present agricultural conditions in the concerned tracts.

NOTE.—Mr. B. Narasinga Rao stated that no kind of block system was workable or accepatable to the raiyats and that if the Government resolve to introduce such a system the method of forming blocks now proposed by the Committee was the one most fit for trial.

VII. With reference to para 2, sub-para (v) of the Government Order under reference, as the proposed additional water-supply to improve and develop the agricultural conditions of the concerned tracts, has been rendered possible only by the construction at great cost of the "Krishnaraja Sagara Reservoir" the Committee hold that it is both equitable and in conformity with the long practice and usage obtaining in the State, that the holders to be benefited thereby should contribute a reasonable quota of the cost for the storage of water and its proper distribution, for the improvements and additions to existing accessory works and for new works of communications, drainage, etc. The Committee however consider that the levy of a contribution of Rs. 25 per acre on the area included in blocks as notified in Government Order No. 148-951.—P. W. D. of the 23rd January 1917 is rather excessive in view of the present resources of the raiyats and holders. Mutchalikas agreeing to pay this contribution, have not also been previously obtained from the raiyats. The Committee would therefore recommend that the raiyats' contribution be levied in the shape of an extra rate equal to one and a quarter year's assessment distributed over a period of ten years. Such a levy would be covered by section 53 of the Land Revenue Code. *Vide* also para VI at page 722 of the Revenue Manual. In the case of those who are desirous of paying up the amount quickly, a concession may be shown by recovering one year's assessment if paid in three years.

VIII. As regards para 2, sub-para (vi) of the Government Order under reference, the Committee suggest that the extra rate recommended in the previous para, be considered as a sufficient alternative to the levy of contribution, and that the question of levying an extra water rate on the capitalised value, may not therefore be considered.

NOTE.—Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, holds that the levy of contribution in the absence of Muchalikas executed by the raiyats, is illegal and that old wet lands are not liable to pay contribution.

IX. The Committee recommend that the proposed water rates and the block system may be allowed to be in force for six years commencing from 1918–1919 and that the settlement of Seringapatam Taluk, may be deferred till the expiry of that period.

NOTE.—Mr. D. K. Darasha, considers that no such restriction of time for introducing the settlement, is desirable. Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, on the other hand considers, that change of policy at short intervals, would entail great hardship to the raiyats.

X. Resolved that the above resolutions be submitted to Government.

(Sd.) K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY,
Prisident.

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing the nature of the existing mamool hot weather supply and the proposed supply consequent on the construction of the "Krishnaraja Sagara" Reservoir under the heads (*a*) Quantity, (*b*) Duration, (*c*) Extent and (*d*) the number of holders benefited.

Serial No.	Name of channel	Total extent commanded	Total number of holders	Total length in miles	Quantity of supply		Duration		Extent of the mamool and proposed supply both according to miles and area				No. of holders benefitted under the supply	
					Mamool	Proposed	Mamool	Proposed	No. of miles (Mamool)	No. of miles (Proposed)	Extent in acres (Mamool)	Extent in acres (Proposed)	Mamool	Proposed
1	Chick Devaroy Sagara	17291-2	3899	65	Cusecs 25 to 50	Cusecs 221	10 days in a month	5 to 6 days in a fortnight	20	65	1191-38	8452	663	3647
2	Virijanadi *	8967-13	1783	27	15 to 20	114	Do	Do	16	27	*335-12	4704	184	1661
3	Devarai *			38	10 to 20	42	Do	Do	5	18				
4	Bhangardoddy ...	588-27	270	5	5	13	Do	Do	5	5	48-11	295	24	243
5	Ramaswamy ...	7413-9	2288	40	...	123	...	...	...	40	...	4359	...	2143
6	Rajaparameswari ..	3857-15	695	23	...	60	...	...	...	23	...	1886	...	625
7	Madhavamantri	3018-12	874	18	...	49	...	...	...	18	...	1512	...	746
	Total	41135-38	9807	196	55 to 25	622	...	...	46	196	1575-21	21208	871	9065

* Most of the villages under the Devarai channel come under the Virijanadi channel also and no revenue accounts are maintained separately for the 2 channels. Hence only one total is given for both channels.

NOTE.—As regards quantity the total quantity now being given is 55 to 95 cusecs of water and the proposed supply is 622, cusecs, for all the channels, taken together. The duration under the mamool system was ten days in a month at one time. The proposed supply will be at five days every fortnight for all the channels except that for C. D. S. channel two days more is allotted on account of its length.

2. Regarding the number of miles of channels while the new supply will be for the whole length of the seven channels, *viz.*, 196 miles the existing mamool supply was for only 46 miles in four channels.

3. The maximum extent of sugar-cane grown in any one year was 1,575 acres under all the channels for a total area of 41,136 acres. The block areas now formed and to be formed for the summer supply will amount to 21,208 acres for all the channels.

4. The number of holders under all the channels are 9,807 of whom only 871 are now benefited and under the proposed system nearly 9,065 will be benefited.

5. The quantity of water allowed in the several channels are stated in the annual programmes only from the year 1875, *vide* letter No. $\frac{20}{5}$, dated the 7th January 1875 from Mr. Gatherer, the then Executive Engineer of French Rocks. Copies of the letter and programme are enclosed. It may be gathered that the hot weather supply at the time was restricted only to Chickdevaroyasagara, Virijanadi. Devaroy and Bangaradoddy Channels. The distances mentioned for the first two are 21 and 20 miles respectively. For the other two channels no distances are mentioned.

The note contained in the progrmme may disclose that the hot weather supply at that time, was not a guaranteed one and the raiyats had to take the risk of a failure of supply. That in the settlement of the Seringapatam Taluk, the nature of the supply taken into consideration was only the risky and uncertain one, may be gathered from the enclosed copy of Government Proceedings No. R. 4304, dated the 31st March 1902 issued to obviate any demand for remissions.

6. A hot weather supply for all the river channels for the encouragement of sugar-cane and garden cultivation was ordered in Government Order in No. 118-127, dated the 9th April 1888. According to the Order of 1890 the hot weather supply was also extended to Ramaswamy, Rajaparameshwari, and Madhavamantri Channels. But these latter channels enjoyed very little benefits therefrom and after the installation of the Cauvery Power Works, the supply for

the first two channels was curtailed and the supply to the last was entirely stopped.

7. The annual programmes published in pursuance of the Order of 1890 contain no mention of the quantities of water to be let in each of the channels. The mention of the quantity dates from the programme of 1906-07.

The files of existing records disclose that from the year 1877 up to the present time there have been complaints from raiyats about the insufficiency of hot weather supply every year and in addition to this, raiyats in the lower half of each channel have made loud complaints of the failure of water during the Irrigation Season also.

8. The quantity of supply noted in columns 6 and 7 included the quantity that may likely be lost in the course of transmission due to absorption, etc.

ENCLOSURE TO APPENDIX II.

No. 20—5.

To

The Superintending Engineer.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for information, copy of the memo showing the dates fixed for watering the sugar-cane crops under the "Ashtagrama" channels during the present repair season. These dates were fixed by me after consultation with the Amildar and raiyats concerned.

2. In order that the distribution from (*anicut where*) the Chika Devaroysagara and Devaroy anicuts may be utilized, the various channels will be opened on different dates.

3. A copy of the memo has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner with a request that the same may be communicated through the taluk to all parties concerned. The Deputy Commissioner has been informed that although these dates have been fixed, the supply of water is not guaranteed and that the raiyats are themselves responsible for any loss they may sustain.

4. A copy of the memo relating to the Virijanadi channel has been sent to the Manegar, Palhalli, for his information.

5. I would beg to suggest that for the information of the raiyats that the dates agreed on for opening the different channels be printed in Kanarese and circulated among them. The cost would be small and could be debited to the channel repair estimate. If this system is approved of I would recommend the number of copies to be as per margin.

Chika Devaroysagara	100
Virijanadi channel	100
Devaroy channel	50
Bangardoddi channel	50

I have, etc.

A. B. GATHERER.

Dates fixed for watering the sugar-cane crops below the channels in the Cauvery Division during the repair season of 1875.

Chika Devaroysagara.—

(1) The head sluice will be closed on the 15th January.
(2) Channel to be opened from the 20th February to 1st March. Total 8 days.
(3) Channel to be opened from 1st April to 15th idem. Total 15 days.
(4) Should there be no rain before the 15th March, channel will be opened on 15th May and closed on 24th idem. Total 8 days.
(5) Should there be sufficient rain in May, channel will be kept closed until the 20th June, when it will be opened for irrigation purposes. Should there be no rain, the channel to be opened on the 10th June.
(6) Water for sugar-cane crop to be sent down as far as 21st mile stone.

Virijanadi channel.—

(1) The head sluice will be closed on the 15th January.
(2) The channel will be opened from 5th February to 15th idem. Total 10th days.

(3) The channel will be opened from the 15th March to 31st March. Total 15 days.
(4) The channel will be opened on the 20th April and closed on 1st May. Total 10 days.
(5) If there be no rain before 20th May open for good on the 20th May. If there be sufficient rain, then open the channel on 1st June.
(6) Water to be sent down for cane crops as far as 20th mile.

Devaroy Channel.—

(1) The head sluice should be closed on 15th March.
(2) Channel to be opened on 15th April.
(3) Channel to be closed from 1st to 10th June for clearing weeds.

Bangardoddi channel.—

(1) Close channel on 10th January and open for good on 5th February.
(2) Close from 1st to 10th May to clear weeds.

NOTE—

Although these dates have been fixed, this Department does not guarantee the supply of water and any loss consequent on the failure of water must be borne by raiyats concerned.

A. B. GATHERER.

Mysore,
7th January 1875.

ENCLOSURES TO APPENDIX II.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. 511, dated 18th February 1902, from the Superintendent of Mysore Revenue Survey as regards giving previous intimation to raiyats owning lands under Virijanadi, Chik Devaroy sagara and Devaroy channels in connection with the hot weather supply of water to their lands for sugar-cane cultivation.

ORDER THEREON NO. R. 4304, DATED BANGALORE, 31ST MARCH 1902.

The Chief Engineer in Mysore in his letter No. 5751, dated 7th October 1901, proposed the issue of an order from the Revenue Department informing the raiyats holding lands under the above mentioned channels that beyond certain limits as noted in the margin no hot weather supply can be granted.

Virijanadi	15th
Chik Devaroy sagara	20th
Devaroy	5th

The opinion of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey on the question was that there was no legal obligation to issue such a notice as the distance of lands from the source of supply and consequently their chances of getting a more or less certain supply of water during the drier months of the year had been duly taken account in assessing the lands.

But in tracts where such supply has been usually given, he recommended it advisable to save loss to the raiyats to let them know beforehand if water should be likely to fail that thay would plant sugar-cane and such other crops at their own risk.

The Government agree with the Survey Superintendent, whenever there happens to be special scarcity of water in the Cauvery, the D. P. W. may intimate that fact to the Revenue Department to enable the Deputy Commissioner to issue a notice of the kind proposed by the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey.

ENCLOSURE TO APPENDIX II.

No. 3510, dated 13th February 1902.

Forwarded a copy of letter, dated 31st October 1901, from the Chief Engineer with its enclosures proposing the issue of an order from the Revenue Department

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informing the rayiats holding lands under the Virijanadi, Chik Devaroy sagara and Devaroy channels that beyond certain limits specified by the Executive Engineer, Frech Rocks Division no hot weather supply can be given and enquiring whether there is any necessity for such previous intimation being given to the raiyats in order that no claim for remission of assessment may arise.

APPENDIX III.

Replies to the points mooted in the memo received with D. O. letter No. 688—K. S., dated 30th August 1917, from the Public Works Secretary, Irrigation Department.

The value of water in the wet assessment of rice lands is not a constant unvarying quantity, though the class of the water-supply may be one and the same. The classer finds out the values of the soil and of the water-supply separately, according to the rules prescribed for his guidance. The combined valuation however is subject to modifications effected by the Superintendent, on account of considerations delicate in nature, which the ordinary classer cannot be trusted to deal with, with the necessary care and discretion. What the nature of these considerations is, may be gathered from the following quotations taken from the Bombay Settlement Manual. I need scarcely say that the system of settlement adopted in Mysore is based upon the Bombay system, and that the original settlement of all the taluks in the State were framed by officers whose services were lent or permanently transferred by the Bombay Government;—

"Two methods of working out the assessment of old rice lands were used. The first of these was the ordinary Gujarat method of finding the kachadar by multiplying the classification annas by the Maximum rate. The second method was adopted in certain taluks for reasons which have been explained in Part I (*vide* pp. 144), *viz.*, the necessity of introducing some further differentiation between the value of good and poor soils supplementary to that afforded by classification. As Mr. Stewart remarked with reference to the question of konkan rice land. It is well known that although good rice soils with good water advantages produce very fine crops and there is comparatively little difference between the produce of a 16 anna and a 12 anna field, and even down to fields classed at 8 annas there is no startling falling off in production, below that degree of valuation, not only does production decrease rapidly, but the increased cost of cultivation causes rapidly diminishing profits. For this reason, therefore, he made the proposal, which was accepted to employ a special table of valuation for use in the assessment of rice lands."

"The special table so used is called a jantri. In its ordinary form, as used in the Gujarat survey, the jantri was merely a ready reckoner of assessments, shewing the acre rates for the different classification values according to the sanctioned maximum rates, which were worked out ready to hand in order to save the karkun the trouble of going though the operations of calculation separately in the case of each survey number. As such, the acre rate appearing therein would be simply those which the karkun could have worked out for himself by going through the detailed operations of calculation. In the Konkan and Deccan systems, however, while the jantri served the purpose of a ready reckoner, the rates contained therein were not such as could have been calculated by the karkun but were modifications to those, drawn up by the Superintendent personally and embodying his ideas as to what the rates ought to be."

"The rationale of such modifications therefore is that in the opinion of the Superintendent who drew up the jantri, the difference between the relative values of the higher and the lower classes of fields was not sufficiently expressed in the symmetrical graduation of the classer's scale, or in other words, that land whose combined soil and water value is, say 4 annas according to the Classer is not in actual fact 1/3 as valuable as that which he has valued at 12 annas.

The desirability of giving relief in a particular tract, to lands whose soil value is low though the water supply may be good, or *vice versa*, the condition and situation of a dam or channel, the character of the crops that are or can be grown, the

character of the rainfall of a tract, since the proportionate value of a given water supply would be greater where the rainfall is precarious than where it is generally sufficient, the general fact that the effect of irrigation is in the direction of equalising the value of different soils, *i. e.*, that inferior soils are benefited in greater proportion by being irrigated than superior, and should therefore take a higher water rate, these and other considerations which have all to be borne in mind in preparing the jantri or rate table, combine to make the assessment of water supply a more complicated matter than that of dry crop soil, and as it is obviously impossible to assign to each factor its exact value, we are compelled to have resort to rates the moderation of which can be plainly inferred from actual experience." The modest maxima adoped at the original settlement for the wet lands under the cauvery channels illustrate this last quotation from the Bombay Settlement Manual

2. The Survey Department takes into account the average supply of water dependent on the fluctuation of rainfall and all other causes during past years, as ascertained at the time of classification. The classification is not based on any assured supply of water.

3. The classification does not and cannot guarantee the supply of any definite quantity of water in proportion to either the class of water supply noted for a field or the amount of assessment fixed on it.

4. Statement 'A' is appended from which it will be clear that none of the wet or garden lands in the 3 villages has 12 annas or more for soil value.

5. The classers' notes in the case of the gardens under the river channels in the four Talukas of Seringapatam, Mysore, T.-Narsipur and Malvalli are uniformly to the effect that (*a*) water is found in the river thoughout the year, (*b*) water flows in the channels without interruption up to the end of January (or February) and (*c*) after that time water is supplied for 10 days in the month.

No entries as to the date up to which water is available are to be found in the case of rice lands, nor do the rules require any entry to be made on that head for rice lands. The only exceptions to this are met with in the field books of Bevinahalli and Jodi Somanathapura villages of the T.-Narsipur Taluk, where the classers have ventured to say for rice lands that water flows up to the 10th of January, after which it would be available only 10 days in the month.

6. There is no record in the Survey Department other than the printed settlement papers and the classes' books, purporting to show to what extent the channel supply in the four taluks was considered to be available. The gist of the Classers remarks has been explained in para 5 above.

APPENDIX IV.

MEMO.

Particulars and statements required in connection with the enquiry into the grievances of the ryots under the channels below the Krishnaraja sagara affected by Government Notification P. W. No. 148-951, dated the 23rd January 1917.

Whether the value of water in the consolidated wet assessment for all the fields included in any one class of the different classes of Survey Water classification is a constant amount according to each class, or whether the consolidated wet assessment on the individual fields included in the same class of water classification may vary according to the situation of the field and other considerations for water facility as determined on enquiry or investigation at the time of the original survey and settlement.

2. Whether the Survey Department takes into account the average natural of water dependent on the fluctuations of rainfall during a number of years as ascertained at the time of survey and settlement or whether the water classification is based on any assured supply of water.

3. Whether the water classification indicates the nature of the source of supply as estimated at the time of Survey and Settlement or whether it conveys a guarantee

to supply the required quantity or any definite quantity in proportion to the water classification in which the lands are placed or the amount of assessment fixed for each field.

4. A statement showing the wet survey numbers under the channels placed in the first class of water classification in the marginally noted 3 villages of Seringapatam Taluk of which the dry classification is annas 16, 15½, 15, 14½, 14, 13½, 13, 12½, and 12 respectively.

1. Kyatanahalli.
2. Kurubara Settahalli.
3 Arakere.

5. A statement showing the wet and garden survey numbers in each village coming under the operation in the four taluks of Seringapatam, T.-Narsipur, Mysore and Malvalli for which the hot weather supply is specifically mentioned in the classers' books or other survey records.

6. From a perusal of the settlement reports of the taluks of the Hassan and Mysore Districts containing the Hemavati channels, it is seen that under the head *Soil and crop.*, distinct mention is made that the supply of water in the said channels was perennial and such supply was taken into consideration in assessing the lands. It is noticeable that no such mention is made in the case of Cauvery channels in any of the Settlement Reports pertaining to the concerned taluks. On the other hand there is distinct mention in the settlement reports of some taluks served by the Cauvery channel that the supply from June to January only was taken into consideration and that the assessment fixed was calculated on the basis of one crop being taken from the lands under the said channels.

Has it been possible to trace from the Survey records or gather from other sources that the perennial supply was taken into consideration to its full extent or partially in assessing the lands under the Cauvery channels in the 4 taluks coming under the scheme and if so to what extent, and in what taluks.

APPENDIX V.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MYSORE DISTRICT.

Dated, Camp Hunsur, 27th December 1874.

To

The Commissioner,
Astagram Division.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 865 of the 4th November 1874, requesting me to report on the extent of the sugar-cane cultivation under the channels in the district, also whether it has been affected by the discontinuance of the working of the factory at Palahalli and by the operations of the working Department.

2. In reply I beg to submit that on a perusal of the accompanying comparative statement for the past ten years, it will be seen that the extent of land under the channels cropped with sugar-cane is not so great as might be expected, and instead of showing any increase, is less than what it was ten years ago. It reached in the Astagram Taluk its maximum in 1866-67, *viz.*, 1,532 acres assessed at Rs. 10,074-2-10 and its minimum in 1873-74 when it fell to acres 799 23 g. 37 yds. assessed at Rs. 4,335-11-7 and this notwithstanding that owing to a new demand for jaggery from Manantoddy and Tellichery having sprung up, the price has risen very greatly within the last few years.

3. These figures lead to two deductions. The first that the discontinuance of purchases by the Palahalli factory had some effect in diminishing the outturn and secondly that if greater facilities were afforded by the Irrigation Department, in whose management the channels now are, much more land would be cropped with this valuable product.

4. The large purchases made at Palahalli in Messrs. Groves and Co.'s time must be with in your recollection. I have seen as many as fifty cart loads being weighed out and paid for each day, and thus large sums of money were distributed through out the country. They are also said to have made advances on the crop much of which was grown about Maduvankodi on the Hemagiri channel in the Hassan District and under the large Kikkeri, Channarayapatna and Narasambudhi Tanks.

5. The chief source for the failure of the factory has been evidently the high prices now given for Mysore jaggery which is said to be of a superior kind and is I am told in demand for the Bombay market. I question therefore whether the factory can be worked at a profit without spceial aid from Government.

6. I am glad to be able to report that during the last two years, while Messrs. Gatherer and Smith have had charge of the channels, much more consideration has been given by the Irrigation Department to the individual requirements of ryots for water for sugar-cane crops. The cultivators however suffered very much the year before by the breach of the Anchehalla aqueduct and from water being refused for several years during the construction of new head works. Unquestionably viewed from an engineering point, the channels are, as you remark, better managed now as the water is economised as far as possible, but the several restrictions imposed on the ryots, and the closing of the channels by the Department for five months each year for repairs and occasionally for longer periods for numerous large improvements, cause the ryots to feel a want of confidence in their arrangements and to view with regret the old order of affairs under the Revenue authorities when they are allowed to do much as they liked and could get always what they wanted. In fact one has only to ask a villager what he thinks of the matter when he will treat you list of grievances which seem endless and which though compared with Government interests, appear unimportant and are much exaggerated, must rankle much in his mind. They will be removed only when the arrangements now being made for the improvements of the several channelsare, perfected, and then he will have cause to appreciate thoroughly the benefit of the system and will cease to attach blame to individual subordinates of the department who have control over the supply of water.

7. The arrangement made by Mr. Gatherer for allowing water to the sugar-cane crops of the Astagrama Taluk might be extended to the channels in other taluks, but when gradient stones are put down, the No. of sluices permanently fixed and the channels are brought up to standard by further improvements, there should, I conceive be no necessity for closing all the channels each year for repair or as I have frequently recommended the lower half only might be cleared out. If this were done, a great increase in the extent of sugar-cane cultivation would follow. I have seen the Hemagiri Enam Channel before its managenent was handed over to the Department of Public Works. It was then one sheet of sugar-cane from madvankodi to the river and for miles upwards.

I have the honour to the

Sir, etc.,

(Sd.) W. Hill,
Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.

APPENDIX VI.

From

The Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division.

To

MR. J. D. LEGGE,

Supervisor. *Dated 18th January 1873, No. 22—173.*

Forwards for information and guidance an extract from the letter No. 17-167 of this day's date to the address of the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore District, on the subject of supplying water to sugar-cane crops below the Chicka Devaraya sagara

channel. Informs Mr. Legge that the Channel Superintendent has been instructed to supply water accordingly and warns Mr. Legge, to have such arrangements made with reference to the Head sluice works so that they will in no way be affected by the opening of Head sluice on the dates specified.

(Sd.) A. B. GATHERER,
Executive Engineer.

Extract from letter No. 17—167 of 19 January 1873, from the Executive Engineer, to the Deputy Superintendent, Mysore District

* * * *

(iii) Chicka Devaraya Sagara channel.—It has hitherto been usual to supply water for 10 or 12 miles only for sugar-cane, but this year, the supply will be extended as far as Nelamane at 21st mile. The ryots below this point are therefore in no way concerned with the arrangement under consideration. I note this as I wish to be particularly stated by the Taluk officials that the Istihar which may be issued on the subject only refers to the supply of water to the lands between the head sluice and 21st mile. To supply water for this distance the head sluice will be opened at a time for 10 or 12 days. The head sluice was closed on the 1st instant. The first supply will be given on the 1st February or at latest 5th February, and channel left open for 12 days. This will bring us into the 15th February. The channel will then be closed till the 15th March on which date it will be again opened and a supply kept up till the 1st April. It will be kept closed during April and May, but should there be no rain in May, it will be opened in the early part of that month for 10 days. The head sluice according to arrangements already decided on, will be finally opened for rice irrigation on the 1st June.

I had an interview with a number of the most influential ryots concerned and they all without exception expressed their entire satisfaction at these arrangements.

* *

Camp, Taripur,
19-1-1873.

Extract.
(Sd.) A. B. GATHERER.

No. 20—5. APPENDIX VII.

To

The Superintending Engineer.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith for information, copy of the memo showing the dates fixed for watering the surgar-cane crops under the "Astagram" channels during the present repair season. These dates were fixed by me after consultation with the Amildar and ryots concerned.

2. In order that the distribution from (*anicut where*) the Chick Devaroy Sagara and Devaroy anicuts may be utilized, the various channels will be opened on different dates.

3. A copy of the memo has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner with a request that the same may be communicated through the taluk to all parties concerned. The Deputy Commissioner has been informed that although these dates have been fixed, the supply of water is not guaranteed and that the ryots are themselves responsible for any loss they may sustain.

4. A copy of the memo relating to the Virijanadi channel has been sent to the Manegar, Palhalli, for his information.

5. I would beg to suggest that for the information of the ryots the dates agreed on for opening the different channels be printed in Kanarese and circulated among them. The cost would be small and could be debited to the channel repair

estimate. If this system is approved of, I would recommend the number of copies to be as per margin.

Chicka Devaroy Sagara	100
Virijanady channel	100
Devaroy channel	50
Bangardoddi channel	50

I have, etc.,

(Sd.) A. B. Gatherer.

Dates fixed for watering the sugar-cane crops beolw the channels, in the Cauvery Division during the repair season of 1875.

Chicka Devaroy Sagara.

(1) The head sluice will be closed on the 15th January.
(2) Channel to be opened from the 20th February to 1st March, total 8 days.
(3) Channel to be opened from 1st April to 15th idem. Total 15 days.
(4) Should there be no rain before the 15th March, channel will be openep on 15th May and closed on 24th idem. Total 8 days.
(5) Should there be sufficient rain in May, channel will be kept close until the 20th June when it will be opened for irrigation purposes. Should there be no rain the channel to be opened on the 10th June.
(6) Water for sugar-cane crop to be sent down as far as 21st mile stone.

Virijanadi channel.

(1) The head sluice will be closed on the 15th January.
(2) The channel will be opened from 5th February to 15 idem. Total 10 days.
(3) The channel will be opened from the 15th March to 31st March. Total 15 days.
(4) The channel will be opened on the 20th April and closed on 1st May. Total 10 days.
(5) If there be no rain before 20th May open for good on the 20th May. If there be sufficient rain then open the channel on 1st June.
(6) Water to be sent down for cane crops as far as 20th mile.

Devaroy Channel.

(1) The head sluice should be closed on 15th March.
(2) Channel to be opened on the 15th April.
(3) Channel to be closed from 1st to 10th June for clearing weeds.

Bangardoddi channel.

(1) Close channel on 10th January and open for good on 5th February.
(2) Close from 1st to 10th May to clear weeds.

Note.—

Although these dates have been fixed, this Department does not guarantee the supply of water and any loss consequent on the failure of water must be borne by ryots concerned.

(Sd.) A. B. Gatherer.

Mysore,
7th January 1875.

APPENDIX VIII.

Extract from the Executive Engineer's memo No. 23 of 10th January 1877 on watering of sugar-cane crops below channels in the Cauvery Division during the repair season, 1877.

1. C. D. S. The Head sluice will be closed on 25th February 1877.
2. The channels should be opened on 25th March to 3rd April. Total 8 days.

3. The channel to be opened on 1st May and closed on 15th May. Total 15 days.
4. Channel to be opened for good on the 15th June.
5. Water for sugar-cane crops to be sent down as far as 21st mile stone.

Nagoonahalli,
10th January 1877.

(Sd.) A. B. GATHERER,
Executive Engineer.

APPENDIX IX.

REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY SUBJECT No. 152 OF 1910.

Summary of discussion.—Lately the supply of water in channels during the hot weather has been stopped. Water is practically allowed only for one harvest. This tends to the deterioration of lands. Water may therefore be ordered to be supplied during the hot weather for sugar-cane and other cultivation. The Ashtagram Sub-Division was noted for its sugar-cane, but it has been steadily deteriorating as water is not given regularly from the channels. According to a longstanding arrangement after the channels were closed on the 15th of January, water was supplied to sugar-cane for eight days every month. This is not now done. Even in places which are far away from the Sivasamudram Electrical Works water is not regularly supplied. This was the case beyond the 23rd mile of the Mandagere channel.

Reply of Government.—Orders will be issued that the rules should be regularly given effect to.

SUBJECT No. 269 OF 1915.

Summary of discussion.—It is learnt that an extra tax of Rs. 5 per acre will be levied on every acre of wet land used for sugar-cane cultivation. As it is, a Municipal tax of more than Rs. 20 is paid upon jaggery produced from sugar-cane grown on one acre of land. If this tax is removed there will be very little objection to the extra tax referred to.

Not only is the usual water allowed monthly for sugar-cane cultivation for six or seven miles in most of the channels such as Ramaswamy and others entirely stopped, but even the water that was escaping from the crevices of the doors of the sluices of the Ramaswamy channel is also checked by putting an embankment across the channel. The usual supply may kindly be allowed to be continued till the question of taxation is settled.

Reply of Government.—This year, water will be allowed as usual.

APPENDIX X.

Statement showing the programme of hot weather supply in the river channels.

Year	Chikdevaroy Sagara				Devaroy				Virijanadi			
	February	March	April	May	February	March	April	May	February	March	April	May
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1873 ...	5-15	15- 1_{7}^{4}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
1873-74 ...	20- 5_{7}^{3}	...	5-15	15 to	...	...	...	...	20- 5_{7}^{3}	...	10-25	15th
1874-75 ...	20- 1_{7}^{6}	...	1-15	15-24	...	...	15	...	5-15	15-31	20- 1_{7}^{5}	20th
1876-77 ...	...	25- 3_{7}^{4}	...	1-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	21-28	21-30	21-30	21-30	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20
1890-91 ...	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	17-24	17-24	17-24	17-24	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16
1891-92 ...	...	15-25	15-25	15-25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	17-24	17-24	17-24	17-24
1893-94 ...	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	17-24	17-24	17-24	17-24
1894-95 ...	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	17-24	17-24	17-24	17-24
1895-96 ...	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	17-24	17-24	17-24	17-24
1896-97 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	11-21	11-21	11-21	11-21	22- 3_{0}^{3}	22-31	22- 1_{0}^{5}	22-31
1897-98 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	...	...	...	22- 3_{0}^{3}	22-31	22- 1_{0}^{5}	22-31
1898-99 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1899-00 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	...	...	...	22- 3_{0}^{3}	22-31	22- 1_{0}^{5}	22-31
1900-01 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	...	...	...	22- 3_{0}^{3}	22-31	22- 1_{0}^{5}	22-31
1901-02 ..	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	22- 3_{0}^{3}	22-31	22- 1_{0}^{5}	22-31
1902-03 ...	2-14	1-10	1-10	1-10	9-18	9-18	9-18	9-18	...	22-31	22-30	22-31
1903-04 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	9-18	9-18	9-18	9-18	22- 3_{0}^{3}	Nil	22- 1_{0}^{5}	22-31
1904-05 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	Jan 1-10 9-18	9-18	9-18	9-18	22- 3_{0}^{3}	22-31	22- 1_{0}^{5}	22-31
1905-06 ...	1-10	11-20	21-30	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	1-10	11-20	Nil

Year	Bhangaradoddi				Ramaswamy				Rajaparameswari				Madhavamurti			
	February	March	April	May	February	March	April	May	February	March	April	May	February	March	April	May
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1873 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873-74 ...	...	...	1st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874-75 ...	5th	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876-77 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878-79 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889-90 ...	21-28	21-28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	17-24	17-24	17-24	17-24	...	...	...	...	5-13	5-13	5-13	5-13	...	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22- 7_{0}^{3}	21- 7_{0}^{3}	21	21- 7_{0}^{3}	21- 7_{0}^{4}	21- 7_{0}^{5}	21-
1892-93 ...	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...
1893-94 ...	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894-95 ...	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	8-19	8-19	8-19	8-19	...	...	...	...	1-8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8
1895-96 ...	9-16	9-16	9-16	9-16	8-19	8-19	8-19	8-19	...	...	...	...	1-8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8
1896-97 ...	11-21	11-21	11-21	11-21	8-19	8-19	8-19	8-19	...	...	...	...	1-8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8
1897-98 ...	11-21	11-21	11-21	11-21	8-19	8-19	8-19	8-19	...	...	...	...	1-8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8
1898-99 ...	...	...	—	...	...	...	8-16	8-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1- 8	1- 8
1899-00	11-21	11-21	11-21	11-21	...	8-15	8-15	8-15	...	16-24	16-24	16-24	...	15-23	15-23	15-23
1900-01 ...	11 21	11-21	11-21	11-21	8-16	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901-02 ...	11-21	11-21	11-21	11-21	8-16	8-16	8-16	8-16	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8	1-8	1- 8	1- 8	1- 8
1902-03 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	...	1-10	1-10	1-10	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	21-8	...	...	...
1903-04 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	...	1-10	1-10	1-10	22-29	22-31	22-30	...	...	...	...	...
1904-05 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	...	21-31	...	..	...	...	1-10	...	...	...	...	...
1905-06 ...	21-28	...	1-10	11-20	..	...	...	...	11-20	21-30	...	1-10	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX XI.

Programmes of hot weather supply from the river channels in the Mysore District.

Year	Chikkadevaroy Sagara					Devarai Channel					Virijanadi				
	February	March	April	May	Quantity	February	March	April	May	Quantity	February	March	April	May	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1906-07 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11-20	15-24	21-30	...	...
1907-08 ...	1-10	11-20	21-30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1-10	11-20	21-30	...
1908-09 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	2-25	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	15
1909-10 ...	8-12 and 24-28	11-20	11-20	11-20	25 cft.	1st section always.				20 cft.	21-1 to	...	1-10	11-20	10 cft.
1910-11 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...
1911-12 ...	1-10	11-10	1-10	1-10	50 cft.	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	10 cft.	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	20 cft.
1912-13 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	50	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	10	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	20 cft.
1913-14 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	50	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	20
1914-15 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	50	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	10	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	20
1915-16 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...
1916-17 ...	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	50 cft.	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	10	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	20

Year	Bhangaradoddi					Ramaswami					Rajaparameswari					Madhavamantri				
	February	March	April	May	Quantity	February	March	April	May	Quantity	February	March	April	May	Quantity	February	March	April	May	Quantity
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
1906-07 ...	21-23	25-3 to 3	...	1-10	...	9-18	21-30	...	1-10	...	19-28	21-30	1-10	11-20	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907-08 ...	11-19	21-30	11-20	1-10	...	20-28	...	1-10	11-20	...	...	1-10	11-20	21-30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908-09 ...	11-20	11-20	11-20	11-20	5 cft.	21-28	21-30	21-30	21-30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909-10 ...	21-27	21-27	21-27	21-27	5 cft.	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	..	...	...	...	21-30	...	...	...	...	...	...
1910-11 ...	21-28	21-28	21-28	...	..	1-10	1-10	1-10	1-10	...	21-28	21-28	21-28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1911-12 ...	21-28	21-30	21-30	21-30	5	21-28	21-30	21-30	21-30	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-13 ...	21-29	21-30	21-30	21-30	5	21-28	...	...	...	10 cft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1913-14 ...	21-29	21-29	21-29	21-29	5	21-29	...	...	...	10 cft.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914-19 ...	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	5	21-28	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915-16 ...	21-28	21-28	21-28	21-28	..	21-28	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916-17 ...	21-28	21-31	21-31	21-31	5	No supply will be given														

N.B.—Remarks for the Devaroy Channel—

For the first five miles, channel will be kept open always for the Mysore Town supply.

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing the water-rates per acre in force during 1916-17 on Irrigation works in the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Name of work	Perennial	8 months	Monsoon four months	Rabi four months	Hot weather	Single watering	Remarks
Nira left bank canal	A 35 B 30 C 15	8	3	5	7	* 1 † 2	Rs. 16 per acre for irrigation in blocks.
Mentha canals	A 40 B 30 C 15	8	3	5	7	* 1 † 2	Rs. 50 for sugar-cane under the Mentha canals within the Poona City and Suburban Municipal Cantonment limits or within one mile of these limits.
Godavari canals	15	8	3	5	7	* 1 † 2	

A For sugar-cane. B For pan garden. C For other perennial.

* For single watering for all kinds of crops other than sugar-cane and pan gardens.

† For single watering for sugar-cane and pan gardens.

APPENDIX XIII.

Letter No. R. 1550, dated the 27th August 1917, from the Secretary to the Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey Land Records and Agriculture, Madras, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Mysore Public Works Department, Bangalore :—

Adverting to your letter dated the 15th August 1917, I am directed to inform you that the maximum and minimum rates of assessment on wet lands under the Cauvery River Channels are Rs. 14 and Rs. 3 an acre for a single crop.

APPENDIX XIV.

MEMO.

The printed list of interrogatories was sent to 136 gentlemen as per list of names suggested by Mr. Narasinga Rao. The printed list contains 32 questions and an English translation of the questions is appended.

2. Ninety-two gentlemen were pleased to send their replies within the 11th instant and their answers have been tabulated under the 10 headings given below. The answers of 8 gentlemen were received after the 20th instant and they will be dealt with in a separate memo on the points where their answers may be of material value in addition to the answers tabulated. Two have replied to say that they will be bound by any decision the Government may arrive at.

3. The main headings under which the answers are tabulated are the following :—

I Details of the holding of and the mode of cultivation adopted by the gentlemen who have furnished their answers. Questions 1 and 2.

II Details of sugar-cane cultivation under the different channels, the scope and extent of the existing hot weather supply, the benefits derived thereby till now and the future supply required. Questions 3 to 9.

III Income derived from land by land-holders who are not agriculturists and have leased out their lands on gutta tenure. Questions 10 to 12.

IV The block system of cultivation and the extra water rate notified by Government. Questions 13 to 15.

V The levy of contribution at Rs. 25 per acre. Questions 16 and 17.

VI Existing facilities and wages for labour. Questions 18 and 19.

VII The cost, gross income, and net profits derived by cultivation of sugar-cane and paddy respectively. Questions 20 to 23.

VIII Existing and required facilities for supply of manure. Question 24.

IX Existing and required hot weather supply for manurial crops. Questions 25 and 26.

X The facilities required for the growing of sugar-cane by rotation as proposed on the 1—6th area of each village, advantages therefrom and the suggestion of modifications, if any, in the formation of block areas.

4. In addition to the details of holding given under Statement No. 1. The members have been classified in Statement No. 2 according to (1) number of holders under each channel, (2) Incidence of assessment paid, (3) mode of cultivation adopted by them. The classification under the 3rd sub-head is as follows .—

(*a*) Holders who are pure agriculturists. 27.

(*b*) Holders who cultivate their lands by paid labour under supervision (personal or by agent) and those who adopt this mode of a portion and have leased out the rest on "Gutta" or "Vara" tenure. 29.

(*c*) Holders who have leased out their lands on gutta tenure. 36.

It will be seen that the replies according to this classification is evenly distributed so as to fairly represent the interest of the pure agriculturist and non-agriculturist holders.

5. The following classification of the 92 gentlemen according to the holdings within the lengths for some of the channels specified in Government Notification

No. 148-951—P. W. D., dated 23rd January 1917, may be useful for the deliberations of the members of the Committee.

(1) Number of holders within 20 miles of the C. D. S. channel.
Numbers 1 to 40, 5!, 53 to 56, 58, 59-62. 50

N. B.—This list includes two holders under Bhangardoddi channel.

(2) Number of holders beyond 20 miles of C. D. S. channel Nos. 41 to 50 52 and 57. 12.

(3) Number of holders within 16 and 5 miles of Virijanadi and Devaroi respectively.
Numbers 63 to 65, 67, 99, 70, 72, 73 and 75. 9.

(4) Number of holders beyond the above limits. 4.

(5) Number of holders under the Ramaswamy channel. 9.

(6) Number of holders under the Rajaparameswari channel. 7.

(7) Number of holders under the Madhavamantri channel. 1.

6. As the hot weather supply in the Madhavamantri channel was entirely stopped for purposes of the Sivasamudram works the re-classification of the lands under the channel was ordered in Government Proceedings No. R. 2373-7—R. F. 35-02, dated 24th November 1902, and carried out. So the decision arrived at regarding the other channels will have to be adopted to this channel if the hot weather supply should be restored in it.

M. S. HAYAGRIVA RAO,
Secretary to the Committee.

ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಸಾಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನಾಲೆಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಞ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರ್ನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಮಿಟಿ.

.....ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.....ಹೋಬಳಿ.....

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮಃ ರಾ.....ರಿಗೆ:—

ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಕೃಷ್ಣ ರಾಜ ಸಾಗರಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ಕಾವೇರಿ ಹಳೆ ನಾಲೆಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಆಗಲು ವಿಚಾರಿಸುವೊಡಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀರು ಸರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಞ ವಿಧಿಸಿ ಗೌರ್ನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ಸಾದರಾದ 23—1—1917ನೇ ಮೆರ್ಕುಂ 148--951 P. W. ನೇ ನಂಬರು ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷ್ಞಗೆ ಸಮ್ಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರೂ, ಯಾ ಅನುಭವದಾರ್ರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರುಗಳು ಸಹ ಗೌರ್ನ್ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ ಅಹವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರದಿಂದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಗೌರ್ನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ವಿಚಾರ್ಡಾಗಿರುತ್ತದಷ್ಟೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ತರಾದ ಜಮೀನು ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರುಗಳ ಅನುಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಯಾ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳಿಗೆ ತೋರಿ ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರಿಂದ ತಯಾರ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಕಾಪಿ ಬಂದು, ಇದರೊಪನೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ, ವಿಸ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಬೇರೇ ಕಾಗದದಲ್ಲಿ ಜವಾಬು ನಮೂದಿನಿಂದ ಬರುವ 1917ನೇ ಇಸವಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 5ನೇ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗಾಗಿ ತಲಪುವಂತೆ ಇದರಡಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಳಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ರವಾನಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಶ್ರುತಪಡಿಸಿದೆ.

ತಾ॥ 18--8—1917.

ಯಂ. ಯಸ್. ಹಯಗ್ರೀವರಾವ್, ಬಿ.ಎ.,
ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಆಫೀಸರ್.
ಕಪ್ಪಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಇಲಾಖೆ,
ಪೊಕ್ಕಾಂ ಶ್ರೀರಂಗಪಟ್ಟಣ.

ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಸಾಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಕಾವೇರಿ ನಾಲೆಗಳ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಞ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೌರ್ನ್ಮೆಂಟಿನಿಂದ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಮಿಟಿ.

.....

ಜವಾಬು ಬರಿಯುತಕ್ಕವರ ಹೆಸರು.....

ತಂದೆ ಹೆಸರು.....ವಾಸಸ್ಥಳ.....

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು.....

1. ನಿಮಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ನಾಲೆಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ತರಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಇರುತ್ತವೆ ! ಮತ್ತು ನೀವು ಆ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

2. ನೀವು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಅಥವ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇರುತ್ತೀರಾ ? ಯಾ, ಆಳುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸ್ವಂತ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ?

3. ನಿಮಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ನಾಲೆಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಮೈಲಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ?

4. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಲೀಸ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇತ್ತೆ ?

5. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳು ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ? ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕು ?

6. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೈತರುಗಳೂ ಅವರ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆ ?

7. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣಗಳೇನು ?

8. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಷುರು ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಧಯೇ, ಯಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ?

9. ಬಂದುವೇಳೆ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಲಾಗಾಯಿತು ? ಮತ್ತು ಏನು ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ ?

10. ಸ್ವತಃ ಜಮೀನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನು ಮಾಲೀಕರಿಗೆ, ರೈತರುಗಳು ಎಕರೆ ಬಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

11. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ರೈತರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಆ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮೀನುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಉಂಟೆ ?

12. ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ರೈತರು ಕಬ್ಬು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡ್ಬುವದುಂಟೆ ?

13. ಹಾಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜಸಾಗರವನ್ನು ಹೇರಳವಾದ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ವ್ಯಯಮಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಅದರ ಆಸರೆಯಿಂದ ನಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತ ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲೀಸ್ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲದೆ, ನೀರು ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗದ ರೀತಿ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಪೈರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವುಳ್ಳ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರತಿ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಪ್ರತಿ ಬಂದು ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಪೈಕಿ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗದಷ್ಟು ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಆಗುವಂತೆ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿ, ಅಂಥಾ ಅರ್ಧ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಪೈಕಿ $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನೂ, $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಫಸಲನ್ನೂ, ಉಳಿದ $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ಕಬ್ಬು ಕಟಾವು ಆದನಂತರ ಅವಕಾಶ ಬೀಳುವ ರೀತಿ ಸೊಪ್ಪು ಅಥವ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಫಸಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ರೈತ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರನೂ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರಷ್ಟೆ ? ಈ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಜಮೀನುದಾರರೂ ಮತ್ತು ರೈತರೂ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಮಾಡಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಬಾರದು ? ಸಾಧಕ ಬಾಧಕಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಪ್ಪಿಸೀಲಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ.

14. ಆರೀತಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡೋಣದರಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ "ಬ್ಲಾಕ್" ಎಂಬ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವರ ಎಕರೆ 1ಕ್ಕೆ 3 ಅಥವ 4 ರೂಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ನೀರುಸರದಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗಳೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ತಪಶೀಲಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ.

15. ಬಂದುವೇಳೆ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸಲೀಸು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಫಸಲನ್ನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹಿಡುವಳಿಯ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರ್ತಾ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ವಾಟರ್‌ರೇಟು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ?

16. ಕಬ್ಬು ಯಾ, ಇತರ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಫಸಲ್ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತದಿವಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಲೆಗಳ ಕಾಂಗಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ಅವಶ್ಯಬಿದ್ದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿಗಳ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸಲೀಸು ನೀರು ಹರಿಯಲು ಕಾಲುವೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ

ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಸಾಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಾಡಿಗಳು ಸಂಚರಿಸಲು ರಸ್ತೆಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಸೇವೆತು ಗಳು ಸಹ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇರಳವಾದ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತೆಯಾಗಿ, "ಬ್ಲಾಕ್" ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಯ ಕೊಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿ ಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ?

17. ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ನೀರು ಸರದಿಯನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಯ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲು ನೀವು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಮುಚ್ಚಳಿಕೆ ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಇದ್ದೀರಾ ?

18. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಕಾ ದಷ್ಟು ರೈತರು ಇಧಾರೆಯೇ ? ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ ?

19. ಹಾಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆಳುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಏನು ಮಜೂರಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ ? ಈಗ್ಗೆ 10 ವರುಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಏನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಿರಿ ?

20. ಭತ್ತದ ಧಾರಣೆಯು ಮೊದಲಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಈಗ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಫಾಯಿದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

21. ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಭತ್ತದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಫಾಯಿದೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲವೇ ? ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಬರಬಹುದು ?

22. ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಖರ್ಚು ಏನಾಗುತ್ತೆ ? ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತೆ ? ತಪ್ಸೀಲ್ ಕೂಡಿ.

23. ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಭತ್ತದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಖರ್ಚು ಏನಾಗುತ್ತೆ ? ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಏನಾಗುತ್ತೆ ?

24. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವು ಹ್ಯಾಗೆ ಇದೆ ? ಒಂದುವೇಳೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೇ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಿಂಡಿಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಡಿಪೊ ಇಡಿಸಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವನ್ನು ಕ್ರಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಸೌಕ ರ್ಯವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಫಲವನ್ನು ಯಾತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಂದಬಾರದು.

25. ಭತ್ತದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತೆ ? ಆ ರೀತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲೆಯ ಎಷ್ಟನೆ ಮೈಲಿ ವರಿಗೂ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ?

26. ಭತ್ತದ ಗದ್ದೆಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾವ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು, ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳು ನೀರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು ?

27. ಹಾಲಿ ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಮಾಡಲು ಲಾಯಕ್ ಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆ ?

28. ಗ್ರಾಮದ ತರೀ ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪೈಕಿ ಅರ್ಧ ಜಮೀನಿನ $\frac{1}{3}$ ನೆ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಪೈರು ಮಾಡಲು ಬೀಜದ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಉಂಟೆ ? ಬೀಜಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

29. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ತರೀ ಅಚ್ಚು ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಅರ್ಧ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬ್ಲಾಕಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಅದರ $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಕಬ್ಬು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಬ್ಬನ್ನು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲೆ ಆಡಿಸಿ ಬೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ಉಂಟೆ ? ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

30. ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿನವರು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ $\frac{1}{3}$ ಭಾಗಮಾತ್ರ ಕಬ್ಬು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ 1 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಬಹುದೇ ? ಹಾಗೆ ಆಗದೆ ಇರುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷ ಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು ?

31. ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ಯಾ ಇತರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಫಾಯಿದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಪೈರನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದಷ್ಟು ನೀರನ್ನು ಕೊಡೋಣದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥಾ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಈಗಿನ ಬೆಲೆಗಿಂತಲೂ ಎಕ್ರೆ 1ಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗಬಹುದು ?

32. ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಂಗಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬ್ಲಾಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬುವದನ್ನು ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿ.

Committee appointed by Government in connection with the levy of water rate and contribution for lands under Cauvery channels below the "Krishnaraja Sagara."

1. Please state the extent of wet lands you own noting the channels under the villages in which they are situated. What is the amount of assessment you pay for them ?

2. Please state whether (1) you cultivate your lands yourselves (2) have given them on gutta lease or (3) cultivate them on supervision by paid labour.

3. State the facts within your knowledge regarding the distances up to which and the time from which sugar-cane cultivation is carried on under the several channels ?

4. Was the hot weather supply of water freely reaching to the villages where sugar-cane was usually grown ?

5. What was the duration of hot weather supply in each month ? How many days, supply may be enough ?

6. Were all the raiyats in the villages to which the hot weather supply was reaching reaping the benefit of such supply by growing sugar-cane ?

7. If all the holders were not growing cane what was the reason ?

8. Was sugar-cane cultivation extending or not in villages that had the benefit of the summer supply from the commencement ?

9. If not, from what time and for what reasons it has not extended ?

10. What is the rate of paddy gutta per acre which the land holders, who do not cultivate their land themselves get ?

11. When raiyats grow sugar-cane on lease hold lands, do they give additional gutta to holders of such land ?

12. Do raiyats generally grow sugar-cane on gutta lands ?

13. The Government have constructed the "Krishnaraja Sagara" at great cost and thereby created a source of supply whereby during hot weather, full supply of water on specified areas best suited for cane cultivation in each village, may be supplied to grow sugar-cane and other hot weather crops without wastage of water. It is also arranged to supply water to not less than half the wet area of each holder, out of which $\frac{1}{3}$ may be grown with sugar-cane, $\frac{1}{3}$ with other not weather crop and after harvesting the cane crop of the previous year, the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ may be grown with manurial crop. By the above arrangements the growing of sugar-cane by rotation may be maintained and each raiyat and land-holder may have equal opportunities of reaping the benefit of growing cane and any other hot weather crop. Why should not the land holders and raiyats benefit by the proposed arrangements ? The advantages or disadvantages and the changes, if any, may be noted in detail.

14. If the hot weather cultivation as stated above is advantageous is it not proper to pay a water rate of Rs. 3 or 4 per acre in addition to the wet assessment on the block areas formed ?

15. If it is difficult to grow sugar-cane every year why not any other summer crop be grown when the Government supply water without risk and the excess water rate paid for the block area ?

16. The repairs of channels, providing sluices and distributing channels, wherever necessary, construction of roads and bridges to carry manure and for plying of carts for purposes of cultivation are necessary for the proper distribution of water to the specified areas and during the specified periods for the hot weather cultivation. As Government have to spend a considerable amout for these items of work, what is your opinion as regards paying an acreage contribution of 25 Rs. for the block areas ?

17. Have you executed mutchalikas for paying extra water rate and contribution ?

18. In the locality you own lands are there enough raiyats to cultivate all the lands ? If there are not enough raiyats how do you manage ?

19. What is the rate of wages for the agricultural labourers in the locality you own lands ? What were the rates 10 years back ?

20. Has not the profit from lands increased as the consequence of the increased rate in the price of paddy?

21. If cane cultivation is carried on every year in one portion of your lands, will there not be more profit than the yield from paddy? If so how much profit per acre can be derived thereby;

22. According to your experience what is the total cost of cultivation of sugar-cane on an acre of land, and what will be the profit derived? Please give the details.

23. What will be the total cost of cultivation of paddy on an acre of land according to your experience and what is the profit derived thereon?

24. Are there facilities for manure in the locality? If Government establish depots for the sale of oil cakes, why not you purchase such manure and derive the benefit of its use?

25. Were you getting water for all your lands for the manurial crops that are grown previous to the paddy cultivation? If so to what distance in the channel you were getting such a supply?

26. During what months and for how many days in each month will such supply be enough for the growth of manurial crops for the benefit of paddy fields?

27. Are all the block areas now formed fit for sugar-cane cultivation? If any changes are necessary, please state in details.

28. Are there facilities for seeds to grow cane in $\frac{1}{6}$ portion of the wet extent of the village? How can you manage for the seeds?

29. If one half of the wet extent of the village is included in blocks, and if in a third portion of such blocks sugar-cane is cultivated are there sufficient facilities to mill the whole cane produce in time and convert it into jaggory? If not what facilities do you require?

30. Is it possible to bring the whole of the $\frac{1}{6}$ area of each village included in block under sugar-cane in one year? If not how many years will it require?

31. If a full summer supply to grow sugar-cane or other profitable crop is afforded, what will be the increase in the price of such lands?

32. If any modifications in the block areas formed by Government are needed, note in detail, your suggestions if any.

APPENDIX XV.

Questions 1 and 2 refer to the details of the holding of and the mode of cultivation adopted by the gentlemen who have furnished replies to the questions. The printed list of interrogatories was sent to 136 gentlemen and 92 of them have furnished replies.

1. Details of the holding of and the mode of cultivation adopted by the gentlemen who have urnished replies.

The statement overleaf gives their names, details of their holding, and the mode of cultivation adopted by them.

Statement showing the details of the holding and the mode of cultivation adopted by the gentlemen who have furnished replies to the printed list of interrogatories.

Serial No.	Name of gentlemen	Lands owned Question No. I				Mode of cultivation Question No. II			Remarks
		Name of channel	Name of village	Extent	Assessment	By self cultivation i.e., pure agriculturists	By gutta	By means of paid labour	
	Messrs :—			A. G.	Rs. a. p.				
1	Kurihatti Lankegowda...		Katteri ...	3 0	17 0 0	1	...	...	
2	Kunda Hanumegowda ...		Do ...	2 0	17 0 0	1	...	...	
3	Duddaghatta Patel Javaregowda.		Katteri and Sithapura.	4 0	36 0 0	1	...	...	
4	H. Ramiah		Sithapura 18—33, Aralakuppe 6-21.	25 16	212 12 3	...	1	...	
5	Subrayigowda ...		Sithapura ...	80 10	70—80	1	...	1	
6	Dodda Subbegowda ...		Do ...	80 9	80 0 0	1	...	1	
7	Thippegowda *alias* Mootegowda.		Hosakoppal ...	6 0	50 0 0	1	...	1	
8	Maridevegowda ...		Do and Sitapura.	3 0	25 0 0	1	...	1	
9	Mahadimane Tammegowda.		Cheluvearsinkoppal	...	.....	...	1	...	
10	Subbegowda		Do ...	...	.....	...	1	1	
11	Patel Kulla Dyavegowda		Do ...	...	.....	...	1	...	
12	Huchhegowda ...	Chick Devaroi Sagar Channel	Haravu do Palahalli.	...	.....	...	1	1	
13	Mari Venkatramanegowda.		Yenneholekoppal...	1 30	14 14 0	1	...	1	
14	Patel Krishnegowda ...		Yenneholekoppal and Puttianakoppal.	1 30 0 25	14 14 0 5 5 0	... ...	... ...	... 1	
15	Chikka Kuntegowda ...		Haravu 2-10, Yellekere 10-10.	12 20	113 7 0	4 acres	1	...	
16	Hurigowda		Kyathanahalli ...	24 0	200 0 0	...	1	...	
17	Gous Sab ...		Kyathanakalli and Rampura.	50 0	165 0 0	5—0	1	...	
18	K. Srikantiah ...		Kyathanahalli and Puttianakoppal.	19 0	115 0 0	...	1	...	
19	Dyavegowda		Kyathanahalli ...	3 0	25 0 0	1	...	...	
20	Chikka Dyavegowda ..		Do ...	22 0	175 0 0	...	1	1	
21	Nanjundagowda ...		Do ...	25 0	220 0 0	1	1	1	
22	Patel Basavegowda ...		Rampura and Achhappankoppal.	25 0	220 0 0	...	1	...	
23	Rachegowda... ...		Darasaguppe 6-10, Nelamane 10-0.	16 10	125 13 0	1	1	...	
24	Basavegowda ...		Darasaguppe 16-12 Nelamane 1-21 ... Makanakoppalu 2-8	20 1	156 11 8	...	1	...	
25	Patel Papiah ...		Makanakoppalu 10-35. Kirangur 9-26 ... Darasguppe 6-28...	27 9	216 8 0	...	1	...	
26	Do Sidlingegowda ...		Kudlukuppe and Kirangur.	8 0	58 0 0	...	1	...	
27	Thibbegowda ...		Kudlukuppe ...	6 0	42 0 0	1	...	...	
28	Pappannagowda ...		Kirangur ...	5 0	35 0 0	...	1	...	
29	Veene Rangasamy Iyengar.	Virijanadi	Kudlukuppe ... Kirangur ... Brahmapura ...	146 30	1,200 0 0	...	131—30	15—0	
30	G. Devoji Rao ...		Kudlukuppe ...	5 6	36 2 0	...	1	...	
31	Bommasettigowda ...		Kudlukuppe and Kirangur.	12 0	36 0 0	...	1	...	
32	Sannakkigowda ...		Nelamane and Darasaguppe.	5 0	37 0 0	1	...	...	
33	Veeraraghaviah ...		Nelamane ...	16 11	99 3 0	...	1	...	
34	Anniahgowda ...		Ballenahalli ...	19 0	140 0 0	...	1	...	
35	P. Shama Row ...		Ballenahalli, Darasaguppe and Chindgirikoppal.	...	70 0 0	...	1	...	Extent not given.
36	Javaregowda... ...		Kirangur ...	6 0	60 0 0	...	...	1	
37	Honnappa		.....	59 0	460 0 0	...	1	...	
38	Bhadregowda ...		.....	20 0	160 0 0	...	1	...	
39	Mastigowda		.....	16 0	140 0 0	...	1	1	
40	Vyramudigowda ...		Kirangur ...	21 11	170 14 0	...	1	1	
41	Choubeene Subbiah ...	Chick Devaroi Sagar Channel	Rampura ... Agrahara ... Kirangur ... K. Settihalli ... Subbanakuppe ... M. Settahalli and Seringapatam ...	45 0	370 0 0	1	1	...	
42	Manchegowda ...		Chinnaikanahalli	52 12	250 1 9	1	1	1	
43	Cheluvegowda ...		Settahalli and Kallikoppalu.	41 24	247 14 6	1	1	1	
44	P. Rajagopala Mudaliar		Maralagala and Settahalli.	10 0	65 0 0	...	1	...	
45	Mustapha Hussein ...		Mandagathri ... Vadiyandahalli ... Maralagala and Chinnaikanahalli.	80 0	560 0 0	...	1	...	
46	Javaregowda... ...		Maralagala 50-0, Allapatna 4-0.	54 0	250 0 0	...	39	15	

Statement showing the details—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Gentlmen	Lands owned Question No. I				Mode of cultivation Question No. II			Remarks
		Name of Channel	Name of village	Extent	Assessment	By self cultivation *i.e.* pure agriculturists	By gutta	By means of paid labour	
				A. G.	Rs. a. p.		A. G.	A. G.	
47	Kamegowda ...	C. D. S.	Hungarhalli ...	92 0	500 0 0	...	72 0	20 0	
		do ...	Mandagathre ...						
		do ...	Allapatna and Maralagala.						
48	Varada Iyengar ...	do ...	Hungarahalli ...	30 0	150 0 0	...	20 0	10 0	
49	Patel Channegouda ...	do ...	Arekere ...	50 0	296 0 0	1	1 0	1 0	
		do ...	Hosahalli and Madrahalli.						
50	Patel Javaregouda ...	do ...	Kodagahalli ...	...	534 0 0	1	1 0	1 0	Extent not noted.
		Ramasswamy.	Bannur ...						
51	Patel Channegouda ...	C. D. S.	Nelamane ...	9 0	67 0 0	1	..	1 0	
52	Thimmanniah ...	do ...	Thirakegowdna ...	...	460 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	Do.
		do ...	Koppalu, Vadi ...						
		do ...	Yandahalli, ...						
		do ...	Anekere, ...						
		do ...	Hosahalli and Bannur.						
53	Rangappah	do ...	Rampura and Agrahara.	13 25	113 2 6	...	1 0	...	
54	C. Krishna Row ...	do ...	Rampura ...	5 0	37 0 0	...	1 0	...	
55	Sidlingadevaru ...	do ...	Kirangoor ...	18 0	180 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
	C. D. S. and other channels—								
56	H. C. Mariyappah ...	C. D. S.	Ballenahally ...	60 0	500 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
		Virijanadi.	Palahalli ...						
		Bangardoddi.	Kura ...						
57	Chowbeenesiddiah ...	C. D. S.	Kyathnahalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		do ...	Rampura ...						
		do ...	Kirangoor ...						
		do ...	Settihalli ...						
		do ...	Arekere ...						
		do ...	Vadyandahalli ...						
	Continued	Virijanadi.	Karimanti ...	125 0	1,000 0 0	...	113 0	12 0	
		do ...	Brahmapura ...						
		do ...	Chendagal ...						
58	M. C. Ranga Iyengar ...	C. D. S.	Seringapatam ...	8 0	60 0 0	...	8 0	...	Names of villages not given.
		Virijandi	Taluk ...						
59	Cheluvegowda *alias* Anniah gowda.	C. D. S.	Nelamane ...	24 7	184 4 0	...	1 0	1 0	
		do ...	Pattasomanahalli & Kalastvadi.						
60	Kempiah	do ...	Settihalli M. ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		do ...	,, K. ...						
		do ...	Chinnaikanahalli						
		do ...	Maralagala ...						
		do ...	Allapatna ...						
		do ...	Mandagathre ...	55 39	339 14 2	...	55 39	...	
		Virijanadi.	Chendagal ...						
		do ...	Mylapura & Hobbadi.						
61	Kaveripatnum Subrayasetti.	C. D. S. & Virijanadi.	.....	128 0	740 0 0	...	128 0	...	Villages not noted.
62	Ganjam Baliah ...	Virijanadi.	Chendagal ...	51 30	383 0 0	...	51 30	...	
		do ...	Mylapura ,,						
		C. D. S.	K. Settihalli ...						
		do ...	Kallikoppalu ...						
		Bangardoddi.	Kirangoor and Seringapatam.						
	Virijanadi and Devaroi channels—								
	Messrs:—								
63	Venkategowda ...	Virijanadi.	Nagoonahalli ..	31 22	237 11 9	...	1 0	1 0	
		Devarai.	Kalastavadi ...						
64	M. L. Varadhamaniah ...	do ...	Karimanti ...	54 16	452 0 0	...	54 16	...	
		do ...	Palahalli ...						
		do ...	Kempalingapura & Belagola.						
65	P. Gundiah	do ...	.....	...	270 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
66	Lakshman Row ...	Virijanadi and Devarai.	Nagoonahalli ...	14 26	111 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
			Belavady ...						
		do ...	Chendgal and Kasare.						
67	A. Govindachar ...	Virijanadi.	Nagoonahalli ...	49 0	370 0 0	...	49 0	...	
68	T. K. Sundararaj Iyengar	do ...	Doddankanhalli ...	33 17	174 1 0	...	1 0	1 0	
		C. D. S.	Bannur ...						
		Ramaswamy.	Bannur ...						
		do ...	Kanchanahalli and Haroohalli.						
69	Palahalli Dasegowda ...	Virijanadi & Devarai.	.....	31 27	276 5 0	...	1 0	1 0	Villages not given.

Statement showing the details.—*contd.*

Serial No.	Name of Gentlemen	Lands owned Question No. I				Mode of cultivation Question No. II			Remarks
		Name of Channel	Name of village	Extent	Assessment	By self cultivation i.e. pure agriculturists	By gutta	By means of paid labour	
				A. G.	Rs. a. p.		A. G.	A. G.	
70	B. K. Garudachar ...	Virijanadi & Devaroi.	.....	34 0	280 0 0	...	34 0	...	Villages not given.
71	H. Nanjundaraje Urs ...	Devaroi.	Sidlingpura ...	120 0	800 0 0	...	120 0	...	
		do ...	Kesare and Brahmapura.						
		do ...							
72	Venkategowda ...	Virijanadi & Devarai.	Nagoonahalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	
		do ...	Belavady ..	...	...	...	...	...	
		do ...	Chendagal ...	55 30	432 13 3	...	1 0	1 0	
		do ...	Kesare and Kalastavady.						
		do ...							
73	D. Appu Row ...	Virijanadi.	Belagola ...	6 0	52 0 0	...	6 0	...	
74	Kodandapanisetti ...	do ...	Chikkankanhalli...	150 0	600 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
75	D. Shamarow ...	do ...	.....	...	60 0 0	...	..	...	
	Ramaswamy channel—								
76	Shankarnarnappah ...	Ramaswamy.	Bevenahalli and Bannur.	12 0	66 8 0	...	1 0	...	
77	Chamegouda ...	do ...	Bannur Madigalli	...	...	...	1 0	1 0	No detail, given.
		C. D. S.							
78	Puttegouda (Thopankoppal).	Ramaswamy.	Bevinahalli Wooddi Bagoor.	56 8	396 1 8	..	1 0	1 0	
79	M. Rangachar ...	do ...	Somanathapura						
		do ...	Bannur and Sosale.	120 7	548 2 8	...	120 7	...	
		...							
80	Siddalinga Maridevaru.	do ...	Sosale, Krishnarajapura Agrahara and Doddabagaloo.						
		do ...		10 26	78 11 0	...	1 0	1 0	
		...							
		...							
81	Sidda setti ...	do ...	.....	40 5	277 1 4	...	1 0	1 0	
82	Pattabhiramachar ...	do ...	K. Agrahara and Sosale.	29 10	207 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
		do ...							
83	Tirumale Srinivasachar, jodidar.	do ...	K. Agrahara and Doddabhagalu.	346 27	2,367 2 0	...	1 0	1 0	
		do ...							
84	Venkatramana setti ...	do ...	Sosale ...	30 0	150 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	Both the replies are given in one copy.
85	Puttanna ...	do ...	Doddabbagalu and Gargeswari.	40 0	250 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
86	Bavasab ...	do ...	Gargeswari, Indivala Yedatore and Ramnathpur hundi.	34 0	250 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	All the six replies from 86—91 are given in a single copy.
87	G. Srinivasa Row ...	do ...	Ramnathpur hundi Gargeswari and Indival.	56 0	400 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
88	Mahamad Ismail Sab ...	do ...	Gargeswari, Yedatore and Indival.	34 0	250 0 0	...	1 0	1 0	
89	Abdul Rahimon Sab ...	do ...	Gargeswari, Ramanathapur hundi and Yedatore.	50 0	300 0 0	1	1 0	1 0	
90	Sasigouda ...	do ...	Muttatti, Gargeswari and Yedatore	36 0	240 0 0	1	1 0	1 0	
91	Mahamad Ibrahim ...	do ...	Yedatore ...	7 0	50 0 0	1	1 0	1 0	
	Mahadevamantri channel.-								
92	Kadeem Venkatasubbiah mahadevamantri ...	do ...	Talakad and Holesal.	80 0	055 0 0	1	1 0	1 0	

An abstract statement showing the classification of the gentlemen according to (1) holdings under each channel (2) the incidence of assessment paid by them and (3) the mode of cultivation adopted by them, is appended.

Devaroi and Virijanadi channels are treated under one head as most of the villages relating to the first come under the second channel (the longer one) and in the Revenue accounts, no separate khates are maintained for the two. The holders under the Bangardoddi channel come under the head Chikka Devaroi and other channels.

In the treatment of the answers under the several heads, the number given to the gentlemen in the statement above is adverted to for ready reference to verify any particulars that may be found necessary.

Statement showing the details.—*concld.*

Classification according to holding under each channel				Classification according to incidence of assessment paid				Classification according to the mode of cultivation			
Serial number	Name of Channel	Total Number of replies	Serial numbers in the statement	Serial number	Amount of assesment	Number of replies	Serial number given in the statement	Serial number	Mode of cultivation	Total number	Serial number in the statement
1	Chick Devaroi Sagar ...	55	1—55	1	Gentlemen paying assessment of Rs. 1,000 and above...	3	29, 57, 83 ...	1	Holders who are pure agriculturists ...	27	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 27, 32, 41, 42, 43, 49, 50, 51, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, and 91.
2	Chick Devaroi Sagar and other channels ...	7	56—62	2	Gentlemen paying Rs. 500 and above up to Rs. 1,000 ...	9	45, 47, 50, 56, 61, 71, 74, 79 and 92 ...	2	Holders who cultivate their lands by paid labour supervision (personal or by agent) and those who adopt this mode for a portion and have leased out the rest on "gutta" or "Vara" tenure ...	29	10, 12, 14, 33, 36, 39 40, 46, 47, 48, 52, 56, 59, 63, 65, 66, 68, 69, 72, 74, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, and 92 ...
3	Virijanadi and Devaroi ...	13	63—75	3	Gentlemen paying Rs. 250 and above up to Rs. 500 ...	18	37, 41, 42, 46, 49, 52, 60, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 72, 78, 81, 87 and 89 ...				
4	Ramaswamy ...	10	76—85	4	Gentlemen paying Rs. 100 and above up to Rs. 250 ...	29	4, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 38, 39, 40, 43, 48, 53, 55, 59, 63, 64, 68, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, and 90.				
5	Rajaparameswari.	6	86—91	5	Gentlemen paying less than Rs. 100.	28	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 44, 51, 54, 58, 73, 75, 76, 80, and 91 ...	3	Holders who have leased out their lands on "gutta" tenure ...	36	4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 44, 45, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 70. 71, 73, 75, 76, and 79.
6	Madhavamantri...	1	92	6	Gentlemen who have not given details ...	5	9, 10, 11, 12, and 17.				
		92				92				92	

NOTE.—Of the 92 gentlemen 50 are holders with in 20 miles of Chikka Devaroi channel and 13 are holders within 16 and 5 miles of Virijanddi and Devaroi channels respectively.

2. Details of Sugar-cane cultivation under the several channels and the scope and extent of the hot-weather supply and the benefits till now derived thereby.

Questions 3 to 9 refer to the details of sugar-cane cultivation under the several channels, the scope and the extent of the existing hot weather supply and the benefits till now derived thereby. The answers under this head may be classified under the following sub-heads:—

I. The distance up to which sugar-cane cultivation was carried on under the several channels and from what time.

II. Details of sugar-cane cultivation under the several channels and the scope and extent of the existing hot weather supply and the benefits till now derived thereby.

III. Whether the hot weather supply was regular. For how many days in the month the supply was being given and for how many days in the month it may now be required.

VI. Whether all the holders in the villages to which the supply was reaching were growing sugar-cane. If not the reasons therefor.

V. Whether sugar-cane culivation has been developed in the villages and if not why? and from what time?

The answers given for sub-heads 1 and 2 are summarised below.

Name of channel	Distance stated	Serial No. of gentlemen making the statement	Total No. for each statement	Statement regarding the regularity of the supply, the number of days of the supply existing and required (with serial Nos.)	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chickdevaroy Sagara.	20	4, 12, 14, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25 39, 40, 49, 55, 56. 62.		i. The hot weather supply was regular for 10 days in the month and it is enough if it is given for 10 days.	...	The majority merely say that the supply was from a long time. The following, fix some periods, *viz*:—
	21	3, 5, 6, 10, 16, 20, 21, 22, 32, 34, 37, 38, 42, 44, 51 and 60	14 16	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 49, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61 and 62.	37	Nos. 14 and 21, state that the supply was from 40 years.
	22	2, 9, 11, 15 and 43 ...	5			Nos. 18 and 19, state that it was from 200 years.
	23	1. 13, 19, 41 and 57 ...	5			No. 29 adds that beyond the 23rd mile, the raiyats were growing sugar-cane here and there.
	24	45	1			
	25	7, 8 and 54	3			
	27	46	1	ii. It was regular for 20 miles for 10 days and it is enough if it is given for 10 days. Nos. 7 and 8.	2	
	29	17	1			
	30	27, 28, 31, 52 and 53 ...	5			
	35	26, 35 and 50 ...	3			
	39	33 and 59	2	iii. Since 12 years the supply is irregular on account of Sivasamudram works. Enough if it is given for 10 days. Nos. 14 and 23.	2	Nos. 33 and 59, state that in the beginning sugar-cane cultivation was carried on as far as Karigatta, *i.e.*, (39 miles) and from Vadiyandahalli to Bannoor village, the end of C. D. S. channel, and that for the last 10 years cane cultivation has ceased in the upper reaches while it is still carried on at the tail end villages.
	50	36	1			
		No. 30, states that for the last 15 years there was no sugar-cane cultivation under any channel except C. D. S. where it was being grown to a small extent.	1	iv. We were getting the mamool supply. When it was irregular we used to submit petitions to the Chief Engineer, Deputy Commissioner, and Sub-Division Officer and they have issued orders that the supply will be given. The Dewan Sahib and the Revenue Commissioner have ordered accordingly. It is enough if 10 days supply as usual is given 18, 19, 20, 21.	4	Evidently he refers to the cane cultivation under the tanks in Arakere, and Kodagahally, Madigahally and Bannoor the tail end villages.
		No. 47, states that he has heard that sugar-cane cultivation was being carried on as far as 27 miles under the C. D. S.	1			
		Nos. 48, 58 and 61, state that they do not know about this and there was no sugar-cane in their villages.	3	v. The supply was regular. Supply twice in a month is required. No. 54	1	The statements made by Nos. 15, 24, 25 and 51 that the supply was irregular and that Mr. Gatherer made proper arrangements to run the supply as far as the 21st mile is significant This period is before the Cauvery power works were sanctioned.
				vi. It had been irregular for some time and Mr. Gatherer made improvements. Nos. 15, 24, 25, 40 and 51	5	
				Note.—Nos. 15 and 25 add that for the last ten years there is again trouble. No. 51 says that according to his knowledge, 30 or 40 years ago sugar-cane was grown only where percolation water was available. Mr. Gatherer promised to give water for 10 days regularly as far as 21 miles and said that additional assessment of Rs. 3 and Rs. 4 will be levied. We are carrying on the cultivation.		
				vii. For some time it was regular and for some time it was irregular. Enough if it is given for 10 days. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 ...	5	
				viii. It is not regular from a long time (No. 30)	1	
				ix. From 1900, it is not regular. No. 46	1	
				x. Water was being given for 35 miles for 10 days in a month. For lands on a high level once in a fortnight will be required and for low-lying lands once in 20 days is enough. No. 50 ...	1	
				xi. Since the starting of Sivasamudram works, the supply is only nominal. Supply twice in a month with intervals of 10 days, at 5 days each time is required. No. 55	1	
				xii. Water was passing recently as far as Arakere, *i.e.*, 54 miles. No. 47	1	
				xiii. No. 48, states that he does not know about this ...	1	
Virijanadi ...	10	No. 62	1	xiv. Ten days in a month was formerly given and this supply is enough. The supply was curtailed on account of Sivasamudram works, and for the Davarai on account of the Mysore town water-supply.—Nos. 29, 33, 38, 41, 56, 57, 59, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 72, 73 and 75.	...	Nos. 11, 33 and 38 do not hold any lands under these channels. They have given the facts known to them.
	10-15	No. 11	1			
	16	No. 67	1			
	17	No. 64	1			
	18	Nos. 29 and 57 ...	2			
	20	65, 69 and 75 ...	3			
	22	To the end of Chandagal Village, Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72.	5		18	Nos. 64, 65, 69 and 75 hold lands both under Devaroy and Virijanadi.
		At the source of the channel, sugar-cane was being grown. No. 71...	1	xv. The supply was irregular, No. 11	1	

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The answers given for sub-heads 1 and 2 are summarised below.—*contd.*

Name of channel	Distance stated	Serial No. of gentlemen making the statement	Total No. for each statement	Statement regarding the regularity of the supply, the number of days of the supply existing and required (with serial Nos.)	Total	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Virijanadi—*contd.*	...	To some extent sugar-cane was being grown under the Virijanadi Channel.—No. 38 ...	1	xvi. Instead of 10 days supply in a month, if 5 days supply every fortnight is given, it would be a great advantage to raiyats. No. 68.	1	
		Nos. 68, 70, 73, 74 specify no limit.	4	xvii. The supply should be 3 times in a month. No. 71	1	
			2			
Devarai ...	9	Nos. 65 and 69 ...	2	xviii. No. 71 does not state anything.	1	
	10	Nos. 64 and 75 ...	1			
Bangardoddy ...	...	Here and there. No, 56. To the end of the channel No. 41.	1			
Ramaswamy ...	20	Very few were growing sugar-cane (No. 50).	1	xix. Water once in a fortnight for lands in a high level is required. No. 50.	1	It will be seen that the replies vary according to individuals. No one says that sugar-cane was grown solely on the strength of the channel water. The majority say that the new water to be given should flow continuously in the channel.
		Beyond Sosale and in Poorigal, sugar-cane was being grown to a small extent on the river bank. No. 68.	1	xx. Five days supply in a fortnight is necessary. No. 68.	1	
		Sugar-cane cultivation under this channel is very limited from a long time. In Sosale, Bevinahally and Bannoor, sugar-cane to a small extent is being grown by tank water. No. 76.	1	xxi. No hot weather supply was given to sugar-cane; a supply was being given for manurial crops. Water should be given 3 times a month. No. 76.	1	
				xxii. Before starting the Sivasamudram works water was being given for 10 days in a month for manurial crops. The same is enough. No. 77.	1	
		In some places sugar-cane is grown. No. 77.	1	xxiii. If sugar-cane should be grown, water may be required for all the four months continually and not for 12 or 13 days in a month. No. 78.	1	
		When water in the river was enough some were growing. Although then Government were giving water none were growing it as a "mamool". No. 78.	1	xxiv. Ten days supply was enough. No. 79.	1	
				xxv. Ten days supply is not enough; as there were wells they were using well water also.	1	
		Under this channel sugar-cane was not being grown on the hot-weather supply given in the channel. In places where there was percolation they were growing sugar-cane and this only to small areas of 10 to 20 guntas. Nos. 79, 82 and 83.	3	If channel water should be used, the channel must flow continuously for all the four months. No. 82.		
				xxvi. The Government were opening the channel for 10 days as per notification, but the supply was not regular. If sugar-cane should be grown, water for the whole months of February, March and April should be given. Nos. 80 and 81.	2	
		Sugar-cane to a small extent was grown in places where there was percolation water. Nos. 80 and 81.	2	xxvii. Ten days supply was being given. I cannot say how much is required. No. 83.	1	
				xxviii. Ten days supply was being given, and it is enough. Nos. 84 and 85.	2	
	30	Nos. 84 and 85 ...	2			
Rajaparameswari.	20	Nos. 85 to 91 ...	7	xxix. Ten days supply was being given and it is enough—Nos. 85 to 91.	7	
Mahadevamantri.	...	Under Kukkoor branch nala. No. 92.	1	xxx. Ten days supply was formerly given, 1½ month's continuous supply as soon as cane is grown and then 10 days supply in a month is now required. No. 92.	1	

The answers to sub heads 3 and 4 are summarised below:—

Whether all the holders under the channels in the villages to which the hot weather supply was reaching were availing the supply to grow sugar-cane. If not the reasons therefor.	Total No.	Whether sugar-cane cultivation was progressing in these villages or not? If not why and from what time?	Total No.	Remarks
All the answers can be brought under one or the other of the following heads:—		All the answers can be brought under one or the other of the following heads:—		Some qualify their statements by adding that water is not the only requirement. Some add that there should be market for the jaggery. Notably among these are Nos. 65, 69 and 73. who state that when there was a sugar cane factory in Palahalli many years ago the agent of the factory was purchasing all the jaggery produced and was also advancing money to promote the cultivation of sugar cane. No. 49, adds that sugar-cane culivation is flourishing under tanks in Bannoor and Arakere. This meets the statement made by some that in the tail end villages of the C. D. S. channel it is still carried on. The answers are not classified according to channels as the answers to these two questions are of a general nature to be taken into consideration for the prospective improved supply also:—
I. All were not growing. Those who had the capital manure, necessary labour: fit lands and, facilities for milling were growing: Numbers, 9 to 13, 16 to 21, 23 to 29, 31 to 34, 36 to 43, 49, 51 to 53, 55 to 66, 69 to 72, 73, 75 76 78 79 82 to 92.	66	I. (a) Formerly it was thriving; for the last 7 or 8 years there is no development owing to shortage in the supply of water due to Sivasamudram works, rise in wages owing to "Krishnarajasagar" works and want of manure 1. 2. 3.	3	
		(b) (To the above, the following is added by some). The establishment of a sugar-cane mill in Haravu and the compulsion made to supply to the mill, all the sugar-cane grown and the loss incurred by the jaggery spoiled in such milling led to discontinue the growing of cane. Nos. 4, 7, 8.	3	
		NOTE. Those who have given the above replies are holders in Haravu (where a sugar-cane mill was working for a year or two) and adjoining villages.		
II. All were not growing as cane cultivation involves difficulty, labour and capital. Numbers. 1 to 3 5 6 22 30 44 50 67 77 80 and 81.	13	II. Shortage in the supply of water is the cause. Nos. 5 6 35 37 49 54 and 55.	7	
III. Those who had facilities for manure were growing. Nos. 14 15 and 45.	3	III. (*a*) Sugar-cane cultivation is waning in recent years as the resources of the raiyats and the means for manure are decreasing day by day. Since 8 or 10 years the Summer supply is not regular on account of Sivasamudram works. Nos. 9 10 to 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. 22 to 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39. 41 to 45, 50, 52 53, 56, 57, 58, 64, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76. 78 to 81. 83 to 92.	54	
		(*b*) To the above some add the following:— (1) Decrease in population owing to epidemic diseases, (2) Loss on account of decrease in prices, (3) the Government having published in villages that summer supply will not be given. Nos. 15, 21, 23, 24, 32, 33, 40, 51, 59, 60, 61, 63, 65 to 67, 69. 72 to 75.	18	
IV. Those who had a large stock of manure were reaping more benefit by growing sugar-cane than those who had limited stock of manure. Nos. 4 7 and 8.	3	IV. Sugar-cane cultivation on a large scale in volves risks and difficulties to the grower. Nos. 77 and 82.	2	
V. All were not growing. Want of water in the channel want of road, communications, and want of manure these are the main causes No 35.	1	V. The price of paddy is high and so sugar cane is not attempted. No. 62.	1	
VI. As paddy is in demand and more easy to grow, sugar-cane is not attempted, but when water is assured it will surely develop No. 54.	1	VI. The No, of absentee holders is great and so the cultivation has not progressed No. 30.	1	
VII. For want of capital and on account of the preponderance of the absentee Landlords in some parts sugar-cane is not grown. No. 68.	1	VII. We do not know particulars Nos. 46, 47, 48.	3	
VIII. We are not accustomed to sugar-cane growing and we cannot give details Nos. 46 to 48, and 73.	4			

III Income derived by land-holders who are not agriculturists and have leased out their lands on gutta tenure.

Questions 10 to 12 refer to the income derived by holders who have leased out their lands on gutta tenure. The answers are smmarised below under the 3 heads purported by the questions.

(1) What is the gutta quantity of paddy per acre in the different localities ?

STATEMENT No. 5.

Amount of gutta in khandies	Serial No. of the answers given	Total No.	Amount of gutta in khandies	Serial No. of the answers given	Total No.	Amount of gutta in khandies	Serial No. of the answers given		Remarks
Chik Devaroy Sagara Channel.			4½—5½	53 ...	1	2—5	78 ...	1	No. 52 states that for lands in which sugar-cane may be grown a gutta of 3½ to 5 is given and for other lands the rate is from 2 to 3 khandies. He therefore practically means that the lands where sugar-cane can be grown carry a higher gutta in the kind of paddy although not in jaggery which necessarily ought to be by stipulation, as adverted to by some in the answers to the questions following. The rate mentioned by Nos. 59, 63, 66 and 72, for Virijanadi channel is apparently an exaggerated low figure. These answers and answer No. 33 are printed copies containing same answers for all questions. None of them hold lands below Mugalapura village under the Virijanadi channel, and yet they have given the amount of gutta in that tract as ¾ khandi to 2½ while the holders in that tract namely Nos. 60 and 74 mention it as 3 to 4 and 1½ to 2 respectively. No. 62 states that in Chendagal hobli the rate varies from 2½ to 4. Taking these facts into consideration the minimum rate for Virijanadi is taken as 1½ khandi. Similarly the rate of 5 to 12 khandi mentioned by Nos. 80 and 81 for Ramaswamy channel is perhaps an exaggerated figure of high maximum, perhaps these gentlemen mean 5 to 12 pallas per acre as many other holders under Ramaswamy channel have given the rate in pallas. Thus calculated the rate mentioned by these two work out to 3 to 7 khandies which is a fair figure when compared with other statements. The maximum for Ramaswamy channel is therefore taken as 7 khandies.										
4 to 6	1, 2, 3, 11, 15 ...	5	2—5	52 ...	1	3½—5	79, 82 ...	2											
3—6	4 ...	1		Total ...	62	5—12	80, 81 ...	2											
5—6	5, 6, 14 ...	3	Virijanadi Channel.			2—6	83 ...	1											
2—6	7, 8 ...	2	3—5	56, 61 ...	2	2½—6	84, 85 ...	2											
4—5½	9, 5, 8 ...	2	3½—5½	57 ...	1														
4—6½	10, 12 ...	2	4—5½	58 ...	1		Total ...	11											
3½—5½	13, 29, 43, 57 ...	4	1—3																
4—5	16. 18, 19, 20. 21, 22. 25, 26, 31, 38 and 40.	11	and ½—2½	59, 63, 66, 72	4														
3—5	17, 30, 32, 33, 34, 41, 45, 51, 55, 56, 59, 61.	12	3—4	60, 64 ...	2														
			2½—4	62 ...	1														
			2½—5	65, 69, 73, 75...	4	Rajaparameswari Channels.													
			2½—3½	67 ...	1														
4—4½	23, 24, 62 ...	3	4—5	70 ...	1														
5—5½	27. 28, 37 ...	3	1½—2	74 ...	1	2½—6	85 to 91 ...	7											
3—7	35 ...	1																	
2—5	36, 49, 52 ...	3		Total ...	18	Mahadevamantri Channels.													
2—4	42 ...	1																	
			Devaroy Channel.																
5	54 ...	1				5	92 ...	1											
			2½—5	69 ...	1														
4	44 ...	1	4—5	70 ...	1	Bangardoddi Channels.													
			2—4	71 ...	1														
3½—5	46 ...	1		Total ...	3	3—5	56 ...	1											
3½—4	47 ...	1				5—6	62 ...	1											
			Ramaswamy Channel.																
3—4	48, 60 ...	2																	
			3—5	68 ...	1														
2	50 ...	1	2½—5	76, 77 ...	2		Total ...	2											

The minimum, average and maximum gutta of paddy in kind current under the several channel as deduced from the replies furnished are given below.

STATEMENT No. 6.

Serial No.	Name of channel	Gutta amount of paddy in khandies			Remarks
		Minimum	Average	Maximum	
1	Chick Devaroi Sagara ...	2	4·27	7	A reference to leases registered in the Sub-Registrar's office may perhaps disclose higher minimum and maximum rates of gutta, as may also be gathered from individuals. But for purposes of a general consideration the rates given by the bigger land-holders in their several statements will be safe guide for purposes of the Committee as the bigger holders may own lands of all nature good, bad, and ordinary.
2	Virijanadi	1½	3·5	5½	
3	Devaroi	2	3·6	5	
4	Ramaswamy	2	4·14	7	
5	Rajaparameswari ...	2½	4·25	6	
6	Mahadevamantri ...	5	5	5	
7	Bangardoddi ...	3	4·75	6	

The following table embodies the statement on the two items referred to in questions 11 and 12 respectively.

STATEMENT No. 7.

QUESTION 11. When lessees grow sugar-cane on gutta lands do they give any additional quantity above the gutta amount? Abstract of answers given with serial numbers	Total No.	QUESTION 12. Do lessees generally grow sugar-cane on lease hold lands? Abstract of answers given with serial numbers	Total No.	Remarks
(1) Lessees who grow sugar-cane do not give any additional gutta. Nos. 1 to 11, 13 to 29, 30 to 34, 36 to 46, 48 to 51, 53, 55 to 62, 63, 65 to 67, 69, 72, 73, 75, 78 to 92.	79	1. Raiyats do not generally grow sugar-cane on lease hold lands as it involves much labour and cost and they do not like to waste it on the land of others. No. 1, 2, 3, 29, 30 and 31.	6	Although 79 holders say that lessees do not give any additional gutta when they grow the land with sugar-cane, they do not state the reason for it. Some have given reasons in the answers as shown under 2 (A and B). The answers included under 3 (A to D) state the quantity of jaggery which the holders who do not at all concern themselves with the attendant difficulties of growing sugar-cane on their lands, get from the lessees growing it, by virtue of their position as holders. The answers embodied under 4 (A and B) under question 11 deserve consideration.
(2) If it is stipulated in the lease additional gutta is given, No. 35. B. If it is "Vara" tenure it is given Nos. 52 and 77.	1	2. They do not grow. Nos. 44, 45, 48, 50, 52, 65, 78, 79, 82.	9	
(3) A. About 100 to 300 cakes of jaggery are given as a token of the tenure. Nos. 29 and 68.	2	3. They grow very rarely. Nos. 5, 6 and 73.	3	
B. Some quantity of Jaggery is generally given No. 54.	...	4. As large quantities of manure have to be used raiyats, do not generally grow cane on the gutta lands. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 37, 41, 43, 49, 53, 57 and 61.	20	
C. In places where sugar-cane is generally grown they give something more in addition to gutta. No. 71.	1	5. Those who have their own lands grow. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66, 72.	5	
D. They give at the rate of 25 cakes per 1,000 and willingly undertake to cultivate the lands the next year No. 76.	1	6. Those who have no lands of their own cultivate cane on other's lands. Nos. 36, 58 and 62.	3	
(4) A. They give less, No. 12.	1	7. Yes, they grow on gutta lands. Nos. 35, 42, 60, 70, 76, 92.	6	
B. By giving a concession of one khandy per acre the lessees are encouraged to grow sugar-cane. No. 64.	1	8. They grow on a small scale on gutta lands. Nos. 4, 7, 8, 14, 17, 32, 39, 51, 55, 67, 68, 69, 71, 75, 77, 80, 81, 83.	18	
(5) There is scarcity of men to grow sugar-cane in the locality I own lands No. 74.	1	9. To some extent if the soil is superior or fit. Nos. 15, 21, 23, 24, 25, 34, 38, 40 and 64.	9	
(6) Particulars not given Nos. 47 and 70.	2	10. If the raiyat is a well-to-do man and commands labour. Nos. 54 and 56.	2	
		11. Cane is not grown in our parts. Nos. 46, 47, 74.	3	
		12. They cultivate on "Vara" tenure if the expenses are equally shared by the holders. Nos. 84 to 91.	8	

IV. The block system of cultivation and the extra water-rate notified.

Questions 13 to 15 refer to the growing of sugar-cane by rotation on $\frac{1}{3}$ and any other hot weather crop on another third of the area included in blocks in each village and the extra water-rate notified by Government for the new assured hot weather supply in the channels below the "Krishnarajasagara."

The answers given to the questions are embodied in the statement below.

QUESTION 13.

Whether the system of growing sugar-cane and other hot weather crops by rotation in block areas as laid down in the Notification of the 23rd January 1917 by supply of the assured hot weather water intended to benefit the whole or the majority of holders in each village is not beneficial to the holders and raiyats and why such cultivation should not be undertaken (Answers given are tabulated under the following different heads and serial Nos. are given).

1. (*a*) Sugar-cane cultivation requires great labour, large quantity of manure, capital, facilities for milling and market for jaggery. To grow sugar-cane in specified localities is not possible. He who can command all the conveniences referred to above should be given the option of selecting lands best suited to him to grow sugar-cane and he is entitled to choose the land himself. Water is only one of the requirements. If coolies are not available in time the cane grown may spoil. If all begin to grow sugar-cane, the price of jaggery may fall. This happened one or two years ago, and jaggery cakes were sold at 3 or 4 pies each. By allowing water to stand on the land for the whole year, land may deteriorate. We are already paying enhanced rate of assessment of Rs. 7 to 9 per acre including the hot weather supply. If the mamool method of cultivating sugar-cane and the mamool supply is adhered to, sugar-cane cultivation may develop (Government may impose any condition for the new lands to be converted into wet) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 11, 16, 34, 36, 37, 39, 53. 56, 64, 65, 69, 75.

(*b*) (A)+while only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the block area should be grown with sugar-cane to demand water-rate for the whole area is not proper. This works out at 9 to 12 rupees per acre over the assessment already fixed. This should also be taken into consideration. Nos. 9, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 31, 41, 43, 59, and 57.

(*c*) A+B+. The survey guarantee period has not yet elapsed Nos. 22, 26 and 29.

2. "Krishnarajasagara" was not constructed for the sake of the old channels. It was constructed for purposes of Sivasamudram Power Works and for converting dry lands into wet under the new channels. The lands under the old channels do not benefit and the additional water-rate is not proper. No. 5, 6, 38 and 50.

3. Raiyats can grow sugar-cane only in places best suited to their conveniences. Men, carts, and other facilities are required in a large measure. The restriction to grow sugar-cane in specified areas only, is not convenient and cannot work well. Nos. 15, 23, 24, 25 and 40.

4. The lands belonging to Khatedars and hissedars are scattered and they are not all in one place. For small holders of 10 or 15 guntas sugar-cane may not be paying No. 21.

5. All holders do not own lands in the block area. Raiyats may not undertake to grow cane in the fields of the poor and there is no profit from it. Holders may not allow others to grow sugar-cane in their superior lands included in blocks. Anyhow there is difficulty to grow sugar-cane. Nos. 7 and 8.

6. Lands are superior and inferior. On the latter no holder or raiyat will undertake to grow sugar-cane. It cannot be said that all the lands included in the block area are superior lands. Those who have no superior lands may not like to grow sugar-cane on the lands of others. It is therefore desirable to continue the existing practice and water may be given where raiyats like to grow sugar-cane. Nos. 4 and 14.

7. During Mr. Gatherer's time, water was assured as far as 21 miles and additional assessment up to that mileage was levied. The present demand is not

proper. For the case of "Krishnarajasagara", the Sivasamudram Power Works new channels to be opened, and the holders below 21 miles of the *C. D. S.* should contribute. Nos. 32 and 57.

8. If the block system is brought into force in these parts and water spread on the block area, no crops can grow well. If hot weather supply is given, only manurial crops may be grown. No. 46. 1.

9. The block system should be cancelled and the raiyats afforded facilities to grow sugar-cane in lands chosen by them. It is only then that sugar-cane cultivation may develop. Nos. 45, 47, 48 and 60 4.

10. Unless agricultural raiyats take to growing sugar-cane, there are no chances for the absentee holders to bring their lands under cane cultivation. It involves great personal labour. Raiyats in the Mysore District are indolent and they do not want to work. They are satisfied even with minimum profit with the least exertion. They are not keen to the large profits derivable from land by hard labour. If absentee land lords advance money for such cultivation there will be difficulty to recover the amount. In addition to the channel water, rain water is also necessary to develop the hot weather crops. If the rains with-hold as in the present year there will be loss. Moreover by use of water throughout the year, and will deteriorate. Manure is also scanty. No 30.....1.

11. The block system should be withdrawn and the raiyats should be afforded facilities to grow sugar-cane in places best suited to them. For some time (10 years) water should be given free and then additional assessment may be levied. Nos. 42 and 44.....2.

12. Raiyats are lazy and do not work so hard as to grow sugar-cane. Want of manure is great and the rates of wages have increased. There is loss in growing sugar-cane by paid labour. So the growing of sugar-cane is difficult. No. (17) 1.

13. It is difficult to grow sugar-cane in specified places nor is it possible to grow 1—3 of small plots with sugar-cane and the other 2—3 with any other crop as laid down. Moreover, in tracts where sugar-cane cultivation is being carried on from a long time, the restrictions will interfere with vested interests. Nos. 58 and 61.....2.

14. Government having given away for cultivation all gomal lands in villages, the means for breeding of cattle and thereby collecting manure have been lost. The raiyats have sold away all good bullocks and they are exported to foreign countries. They are indebted and cannot replace their stock of cattle. The climatic conditions of the country do not permit of conducting agricultural operations as in other countries. We are therefore accustomed to grow paddy only, so that ourselves and our bullocks may have sufficient staple food. To attempt other methods of cultivation and to grow hot weather crops in block areas is not possible. The arrears of assessment now outstanding is proof of the inability of the raiyats to pay assessment. There are various hissedars and to grow sugar-cane on small plots is not possible. If sugar-cane is grown, the yield of paddy the next year is only half the second year only three-fourths and from the third year, if sufficient manure is used the yield will be normal. We therefore pray that the block system may be withdrawn and that the hot weather supply be given for the benefit of the hingar cultivation. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72.....5.

15. The price of paddy is high and no one wishes to grow sugar-cane which entails labour, cost and manure. As these facilities are wanting, cane cultivation is neither payable nor convenient. No. 62 .....1.

16. The block system may be adopted. The only difficulty is that raiyats are not available even for paddy cultivation and it may be difficult to procure men for cane cultivation. No. 54.....1.

17. The block system proposed may somewhat be inconvenient to our raiyats and if it is modified as proposed hereunder, it may be popular with the raiyats.

The order of Government that a water-rate of Rs. 3 and 4 per acre should be paid on the whole block area is not proper. It may also be difficult for raiyats to grow every year on 1—3 area as a rule. The extent to be grown with sugar-cane in the block area must be left to the option of the raiyats and it is submitted that a water rate not exceeding Rs. 2 to 3 per acre my be levied on the extent of sugar-cane grown as assured water is now guaranteed.

As Government guarantee assured water to the whole block area and as the raiyats may grow any paying hot weather crops with such water and at least grow manurial crop, so essential to their wet cultivation, a water-rate of one rupee for the area to be supplied with the hot weather supply may be levied. Moreover the block area should be so formed as to exclude only wet lands within one furlong from the village, lands which are situated on a high level, and low lying lands not commanded with good drainage; barring these 3 kinds of lands all the rest should be included in the block.

This system will obviate many difficulties such as deterioration of land when adjacent lands are under cultivation and other difficulties for supply of water to fields. No. 55 .....1.

18. The arrangements made by Government are laudable. The raiyat can reap much benefit thereby. They now grow paddy and idle away their time during a greater part of the year. When assured water during the hot season is promised by Government, why not the raiyats avail the advantage and up lift themselves. By the construction of " Krishnarajasagara " although there may be drought for 12 years the anxiety for water for our lands has entirely vanished. If it is not for Krishnarajasagara water would not have passed in the channel as it did during this year and when there was no rain during the year, would the raiyats have been enabled to grow manurial crops as they did this year. No. 35... .....1.

VIRIJANADI AND DEVAROY.

19. Raiyats are wanting for the existing paddy cultivation, and where could labour be available for cane cultivation. It is difficult to develop cane cultivation. Nos. 67 and 74.....2.

20. The intentions of Government are good and agriculture will certainly develop by it. But it is not possible for all raiyats to at once grow cane, as capital is wanting. If water is given and necessary encouragements are made, one after another will begin to grow cane and it will expand. No. 68.... .. ....1.

21. The construction of Krishnarajasagara at great cost is no doubt of great advantage to the raiyats. As labour is wanting how could cane cultivation be undertaken except in places where there are large number of raiyats. No. 71.

22. The difficulties to grow cane are the following :—

(1) Raiyats owing lands have not sufficient capital to grow sugar-cane.

(2) Many holders are not residents of the place and they cannot risk the cultivation and do not profit by it. The cultivator has to pay two years paddy to the holder and it is not therefore profitable to him.

(3) Manure, oilcake and seeds are necessary. These are costly and wages have increased.

(4) Population has decreased on account of Plague, Cholera and other epidemics. No. 73..... ...1.

Ramaswamy Channel.

23. It is difficult to grow cane on $\frac{1}{3}$ only of each field. The other portion will have the percolation and the crop grown on it will deteriorate. It is also difficult to grow cane on small plots here and there. Absentee holders may feel it a great burden. So the restriction that cane should be grown in specified localities should be removed. No. 76.....1

24. Cultivation of cane every year is not conducive to the land. It should be grown only once in 8—9 years. Raiyats are much indebted and are unable to grow cane. All were expecting that hot weather supply will be given as of old for manurial crops; but to their disappointment additional water-rate is demanded, No. 77.....1.

25. It was considered that the object of "Krishnarajasagara" was to benefit existing dry lands, by opening new channels. It was not expected that the holders under the old channel will be asked to pay additional water-rate and contribution. The assessment levied at the survey was twice as much as it was before and there is no additional yield. The lands will also get deteriorated by spread of water throughout the year. No. 78.....1.

26. The block system would be withdrawn and the raiyats afforded facilities to grow sugar-cane in places they choose. (Reasons the same as noted under 1). Nos. 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90 and 91.....11.

27. It is difficult for holders of small extents to grow sugar-cane every year. The block system may be applied to large holders and the small holders should be given the option of growing cane once in three years. No. 80.....1.

28. It is difficult to make the raiyats adapt themselves to new conditions. In several instances this is proved. The attempts to make them grow mulberry failed. No one will purchase the improved iron ploughs although their use be demonstrated. So it is difficult to take to block system of cultivating sugar-cane. No. 82.... .....1.

29. *Madhavamantri Channel.*—We were formerly getting hot weather water from the river. On account of Sivasamudram works it was stopped and we are put to great loss. The former supply may be restored. The block system should be relaxed and raiyats afforded to choose their own blocks. No. 92..... .. 1.

QUESTION 14.

Why the additional water-rate as notified should not be paid for the assured supply now guaranteed by the construction of the "Krishnarajasagara."

The assessment already fixed is heavy ranging from Rs. 7 to 9 and we cannot pay more. Nos. 1, 2 and 3.....3.

2. (*a*) As summer supply was being given as far as 20 miles under the C. D. S. channel an assessment of Rs. 8 to 9 per acre was fixed to this length during settlement. To demand additional water-rate for this extent is not proper. Nos. 4, 7 and 8... ....3. The mileage of supply according to same is.

(*b*) 21 to 23 miles. Nos. 21, 32, 37 and 51.....4.

(*c*) 23 miles of C. D. S. and 18 miles of Virijanadi. No. 29.....1.

(*d*) 30 miles. No. 31.....1.

3. As the lands under the channel are not even as those under tanks, the manure used every year is being washed away during the irrigation season and the lands are deteriorating. The existing system is good. If the additional water-rate is levied, raiyats will be impoverished. Nos. 15, 23, 24, 25 and 40.....5.

4. (*a*) The only advantage in growing sugar-cane is that as a large quantity of manure has to be used for it, the fertility of the soil may increase and the yield of paddy for the next two or three years will be good. In consideration of the fact that the hot weather supply reached 20 miles in the C. D. S. increased assessment has been levied. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 39... .....7.

(*b*) (A) + For the lower area assessment equal to that levied on the upper reaches may be fixed. Nos. 22, 26, 27, 28, 36, 41, 43, 53 and 57.

5. No additional water is required. The usual crops will be grown. No additional water-rate can be demanded. Nos. 5 and 6.....2.

6. It is not proper to demand additional water-rate for the whole block area when only $\frac{1}{3}$ should be grown with sugar-cane. No. 16 .....1.

(*b*) As we are entitled to hot weather supply, enhanced assessment has been levied and for the lands lower down the rate of assessment is less. Nos. 18, 19 and 20.....3.

7. To grow sugar-cane and pay additional water-rate leads to much loss. No. 34.....1.

8. As there are no facilities for growing sugar-cane water-rate cannot be demanded. Nos. 30 and 56.....2.

8. The mamool supply was curtailed and it is enough if it is restored. By increasing water no additional crops could be grown. The water for the present assessment is enough. No. 17.....1.

10. On the promise to give hot weather supply the assessment was raised from 5 and 6 to 8 and 9. It is not proper to demand more again. No. 38.....1.

11. The block system is not convenient. Manure is not available and the lands are deteriorating. Additional water rate cannot be paid. No. 45.....1.

12. There is no use by the additional water and we cannot pay additional water-rate. If the old supply is given, it is enough. No. 49.....1.

13. The present assessment is heavy and we are unable to pay it. The survey period has not elapsed. No. 50.....1.

14. The levy of additional water-rate on existing old wet lands, is against survey guarantee and system. No. 54.....1.

15. It is not proper to levy additional water-rate on existing wet lands on the ground of giving additional water. In villages where sugar-cane cultivation was going on, the fact of such cultivation was taken into consideration in assessing the lands. Government may levy water-rate only for tracts where hot weather supply was not given and where sugar-cane was not grown. Even there, water-rate should be levied on the extent for which water is used. To force water and demand water-rate appears to be against Law and Justice. The cultivation of sugar-cane may develop if water is given now and the increase of assessment is deferred till the revenue and settlement. Nos. 53 and 61.....2.

16. Additional water-rate cannot be paid for reasons noted in para 13. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72.....5.

17. Labour is not available and there is scarcity of raiyats. Lands will become banjar (waste) and relinquished. No. 60.....1.

18. If sugar-cane is grown in any year a reasonable tax for the extent so grown may be levied. But it would be well to defer it till the cultivation develops Nos. 42 and 44.....2.

19. Hot weather supply was given as far as 22 miles in the C. D. S. channel. if it should be given below this, water-rate equal to the assessment fixed for 22 miles may be levied. No. 48.....1.

20. Water-rate may be levied for the extent grown with sugar-cane. No. 62 .....1.

21. If water is given and no conditions are laid down regarding cane cultivation, hot weather crops as convenient will be grown.

Reasonable assessment may be fixed. Nos. 46 and 47.....2.

22. The advantages of the block system are not fully realised by the raiyats. The system is good. A water-rate of Rs. 2 per acre may be fixed for the area grown with sugar-cane and one rupee for any other hot weather crops. Nos. 35 and 52.....2.

VIRIJANADI AND DEVAROY.

23. Taking into consideration, the hot weather supply for 16-17 miles under Virijanadi and 10 miles under the Devarai channels, increased assessment has been levied. It is not proper to levy additional water-rate before the expiry of the period of survey guarantee. For lands below the above reaches water-rate so as to make it equal to the assessment fixed for upper reaches may be levied. No. 64.....1.

24. Taking into consideration the mamool supply increased assessment was levied during survey. If the mamool supply is given it is enough. The absentee land-lords are many and they cannot get anything more than what they now get. No. 65.....1.

25. The present assessment is paid with great difficulty and how could additional water-rate be paid. Nos. 67 and 74.....2.

26. The raiyats believe that assessment will increase during re-survey. If no additional water-rate is levied till then, cultivation will expand and the raiyats will agree to the rates that may be levied then. No. 68.....1.

27. If the mamool ten days' supply is given it is enough. The raiyats find it difficult to pay to land-holders the gutta amount and earn their livelihood, "Krishnarajasagara" has done no good to existing channel. No additional water-rate could be paid. No. 69.....1.

28. When the survey settlement was introduced the question was considered and the lands assessed. No. 70.....1.

29. Enhanced assessment was even levied for lands fit for cane in the settlement. To levy water-rate on the block area whether crops are grown are not is

not proper. A reasonable rate may be levied for the extent actually grown with sugar-cane by the use of water. No. 71.....1.

30. The survey assessment is levied after taking into consideration the facility to grow sugar-cane and the hot weather supply. No additional water-rate could therefore be demanded. No. 73.....1.

31. In the survey and settlement the facility for water, the habit of growing cane, number of men and cattle, all these are taken into consideration and wet rates are fixed in places where sugar-cane is grown assessment has been levied taking that fact into consideration. The levy of additional water-rate is against the survey guarantee, that no additional water-rate will be levied for any crops grown by the use of water. The levy of lower rate for the lands nearer the head sluices and enhanced rate for the lower reaches is not proper. It should be the other way. It is not proper to increase the present rates. No. 75.....1.

RAMASWAMY CHANNEL.

32. It is not proper to enhance the assessment before the expiry of 30 years. But if Government should levy water rate, instead of levying 2 or 3 Rs. on the block area, one to one and a half rupee, may be levied on the whole area and the block system should be cancelled. No. 76.....1.

33. For reasons mentioned in para one, no water-rate could be paid. No. 77 .....1.

34. For reasons stated in para I it is difficult to pay additional water-rate and it is also against the survey guarantee. No. 28.....1.

35. The assessment for the Ramaswamy channel has been levied on the supposition that raiyats may grow any crop they may like. Hot weather supply was being given in this channel. When it was curtailed no remission was granted as was done for the Mahadevamantri channel. For the lower reaches of the channel the assessment as fixed for the upper reaches may be levied for the extent grown with sugar-cane. To enhance assessment in the upper reaches is against survey guarantee. Nos. 79, 80, 81 and 83.....4.

36. Sugar-cane cultivation is not convenient and we cannot pay extra water-rate. No. 82.....1.

37. The lands have been assessed on the understanding that sugar-cane may be grown. Before Sivasamudram works were started we were getting hot weather supply and growing sugar-cane and other hot weather crops. If the old supply is given it is enough. There are no facilities. We cannot pay water-rate.....Nos. 84 to 91.....8.

38. *Mahadevamantri channel.*—Block system should be withdrawn and the mamool supply given to us. In the settlement, enhanced rate was fixed to this channel and we cannot pay more. No. 92.....1.

QUESTION 15.

If it is not possible to grow sugar-cane every year, why not other hot weather crops be raised as water is assured and the extra rate paid :—

We are getting mamool supply. Our lands are not fit for growing any other hot weather crop. We cannot pay extra water-rate. Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....3.

2. (a) The lands as far as 21 miles in the C. D. S. channel are assessed for the hot weather supply. Raiyats within that distance are entitled to grow any hot weather crop and the levy of extra water-rate is not proper. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 21, 32 and 51.....9.

(b) A+ distance 23 miles.....No. 29.....1.

3. We are not accustomed to grow any other crop and we have no conveniences. We cannot pay more assessment. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31, 53 and 57.....12.

4. We will grow sugar-cane and other hot weather crops by the mamool water and pay the mamool assessment. It is not possible for all to grow sugar-cane in the block area and pay water-rate. No. 15.....1.

5. We are not accustomed to grow any other crop. Lands will not dry if water is constantly used, and the crop of paddy will suffer. So the block system is not convenient. Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 56, 65 and 69.....7.

6. We are entitled to the mamool water which is enough and we cannot therefore pay additional water-rate. Nos. 17, 23, 24 and 25.....4.

7. We cannot grow more than what we have been doing now. (Including under 13 *infra*).

8. Our lands are not fit for any other crops and we are not accustomed to it. No. 45.....1.

9. The lands are not even to grow any other hot weather crops. No. 34..... ....1.

10. Our lands are not fit for any other crop except paddy. Nos. 46, 47, 48 and 49..... ...4.

11. We are not accustomed to grow any other hot weather crop. We can grow only manurial crops. We cannot pay additional water-rate. Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44 and 61.....8.

12. There is no practice of growing any other hot weather crop except sugar-cane. It may take many years to learn it. No. 58.....1.

13. We cannot grow more than what we have been doing now. The present assessment is heavy and we cannot pay more. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72.....5.

14. It is enough if one watering is given for manurial crop, and to demand additional assessment for this is not proper. Nos. 30, 40, 62.....3.

15. When the mamool water was curtailed the Government promised to give it in future years. Two crops cannot be grown and it is not paying. The holders and raiyats will be impoverished by levy of additional water-rate. No. 64... .....1.

16. There are no men to cultivate. Nos. 42 and 60.....2.

17. It is not useful except for sugar-cane. No. 50.....1.

18. The same as column 13.....No. 54.... .....1.

19. For growing any hot weather crop, other than sugar-cane and for growing manurial crops, an assessment of one rupee per acre may be fixed.....Nos. 35 and 55..... ....2.

20. There are no raiyats for paddy cultivation. How could other hot weather crops be grown? Nos. 67 and 74.....2.

21. This is a matter for consideration but the reply given to question 14 applies to this also. No. 68.....1.

22. Not possible, when we have the right to the water long before the construction of the "Krishnarajasagara." No. 70.....1.

23. Same as for question Nos. 13 and 73.....1.

24. There are men. No. 71.....1.

25. The same as for question No. 13.....(No. 52).....1.

26. It is enough if the mamool water is given. To grow fruits, etc., is not possible. They may be spoiled by water-logging, on account of the adjacent wet cultivation and our raiyats are not accustomed to such cultivation also..... No. 75..... ..... 1.

27. We are not accustomed to grow any other crop, but the Government may, through the Agricultural Department educate the raiyats in this direction..... 76.....1.

28. No other hot weather crop except manurial crop could be grown. No. 77.....1.

29. The land will be deteriorated by the summer supply and no crop could be grown. No. 78.....1.

30. We are not accustomed to grow any other crop and there are no facilities. No. 79, 82 and 83.....3.

31. The raiyats cannot afford this. 80 and 81.....2.

32. Those who did not grow sugar-cane were growing other crops. To levy new water-rate is not proper. 84 to 91..... ..7.

33. We do not grow more crops than what we were doing previously, additional water-rate cannot be levied. No. 92.....1.

Questions 16 and 17 refer to the levy of contribution and mutchalikas.

The answers are tabulated under the two heads purported by the questions, *viz*:—

(i) Improvements to the channels and accessory works for the proper distribution of the improved water supply, roads and bridges are necessary. These items of work may cost a large amount. What are your views regarding the payment of contribution of Rs. 25 per acre for the block area, as notified.

(ii) Have mutchalikas been executed.

Improvements to the channels and accessory works for the proper distribution of the improved water supply, roads and bridges are necessary. These items of work may cost a large amount. What are your views regarding the payment of contribution of Rs. 25 per acre for the block area as notified.

1. Our nala was constructed 300 years ago. Road, distributory channels and sluices already exist. Contribution cannot therefore be demanded 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 39 and 56.

2. As hot weather supply should be given as far as 20 miles in the C. D. S. all necessary works for the distance should be made at Government cost. Contribution may be levied below this distance. Nos. 4 and 14.

3. The existing facilities are enough (It will do if they are maintained). Nos 7, 8, 15, 23, 24, 25, 37, 40 and 45.

4. (a) The channel is an old one (existing from 200 to 300 years) and wet cultivation is going on from a long time. There is no need to pay contribution at Rs. 25 per acre. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 21-22, 26, 27, 28, 31, 34, 41, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 53-57, 60, 61, 64, 73 and 79.

(b) A+my ancestors have at great cost brought under wet cultivation a large extent of banjar lands and it is not proper to include them now under block area and demand contribution. No. 29.

5. Contribution should be levied for dry lands converted into wet and not upon old wet lands. The accessory works to old channels should be done by Government if the assessment should be regularly collected. If the channels are silted up or neglected, existing wet lands will have to be converted into dry. No. 17.

6. This demand on old channel is not proper. The Government may impose any condition on new lands converted into wet by giving water (If all restrictions are removed there may be some chances for development of sugar-cane cultivation). Nos. 18, 19, 20, 54, 67 and 74.

7. When wet assessment is levied on the land it is Government that should bear the cost of all works to the channels. The amount of contribution at Rs. 25 is heavy. No. 30.

8. Our ancestors have done free works for the channels by personal labour and the contribution has thereby been levied. To demand contribution again from us is not proper. We are paying local fund cess and paying other contributions demanded for various purposes. The levy of the present contribution should be excused. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72.

9. Assessment has been levied to meet the cost of these works and we have paid contribution. No. 36.

10. New roads will be of no use to the raiyats. Their lands will be lost for such works. No contribution can be paid. No. 38.

11. Contribution was levied when water was first given. There are no grounds to levy it again. No. 50.

12. No. 52 gives a general answer for questions 13 to 17. He says that levy of contribution on existing wet lands is not proper.

13. Contributions at Rs. 4 per khandi (2 acres) was paid during Mr. Gatherer's time (1875-76) for new sluices, etc., we cannot pay contribution again. Nos. 32, 46 and 51.

14. Contribution cannot be demanded on existing wet lands paying wet assessment. Irrigation cess is being paid to maintain the works and it is enough if the works are maintained by this amount. No. 58, 61.

15. To demand contribution for old channels is not proper. The amount now spent on the channel is less than the amount realised. If the annual repairs are properly attended to, it is enough. Nos. 65, 69.

16. Local Cess and irrigation cess are recovered and these works should be met from the collections so made. To demand contributions from existing wet lands is not proper. No. 71.

17. If water is given to the mamool extent it is enough. No new works are necessary for this length. Contribution may be levied for the reaches to which hot weather supply is to be newly given and the works carried out should not cause any hardship for the upper reaches, where mamool supply is given. No. 75.

18. All the advantages referred to are applicable to the areas under new channels. The landholders under the old channel have the prescriptive right. Cost of conveniences that may be provided for the blocks situated in the interior may be received in proportion from the people of the blocks that enjoy it. No. 70

19. The village within half the distance of channel command all conveniences. Villagers where additional conveniences are necessary will contribute as usual and have the works done for them. For the lower portions where improvements may be necessary, a contribution of Rs. 10 per acre may be levied. No. 68.

20 If the raiyats are relieved of their obligation to clear weeds and do other works, a reasonable cess may be levied for improvements to the channel and for maintaining it in good condition by Government. The levy of contribution of Rs. 25 or any less amount will be a great hardship to raiyats. For local works, the respective villages may be asked to contribute. No. 55.

21. A contribution of Rs. 10 per acre may be levied. The works enumerated are necessary and very useful to the raiyats. No. 35.

Ramaswami, Rajaparameswari and Madhavamantri Channels.

22. The minor works may be left to the raiyats and for more important works a contribution of Rs. 5 to 10 may be levied. No. 76.

23. No works are necessary for the channel. Nos. 77, 78 and 92.

24. It is an old channel (200 years) and there are no grounds to pay contribution. Nos. 80 and 81.

25. Hot weather cultivation is difficult. No contribution can be paid. No. 82.

26. No works are necessary for the channels. In the villages where it may be necessary the raiyats may be asked to contribute according to the existing practice. Nos. 84, 85, 86 to 91.

Have mutchalikas been executed.

Mutchalikas have not been executed. Nos. 1 to 46, 49, 50 51, 53 to 62, 64 to 71, 72, 74, 75.

I have signed a general Istihar.

I have not executed any mutchalikas. No. 47.

I have signed as then directed. No. 48.

I am a Government servant and signed in respect of it. No. 52.

I have signed. I told all facts. As hot weather supply was promised I signed. I am not bound by it. No. 63.

I signed on promise that recommendations will be made for necessary concessions. No. 72.

No mutchalika has been executed. Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 to 92.

Note.—As regards the mutchalikas some add that they were not asked to sign any mutchalika.

Questions 18 and 19 refer to the facilities for labour prevailing in the several tracts coming under the operation. The answers given are summarised under the following heads :—

i. Is sufficient labour available in the respective villages and if not, how is it procured ? (Question No. 18).

ii. The rates of wages now prevailing as compared with those that prevailed 10 years ago. (Question No. 19).

Question No. 18.

Is sufficient labour available in the respective villages and if not how is it procured ?

1. We have sufficient workmen and coolies from outside also come. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

2. There are no banjar lands under the old channels Nos. 5 and 6.

3. Labour is enough in our villages. Nos. 35, 52, 55, 80, 81, 92.

4. Labour is moderately available. Nos. 15, 51 and 58.

5. There are sufficient agriculturists but for transplanting, weeding and harvesting coolies come from outside. Nos. 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 34, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 53, 76, and 77.

6. Labour till now was ample. But as dry lands are converted into wet by the low level channels, labour is becoming scarce. Nos. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

7. On account of plague and other epidemic diseases, population has decreased. Agricultural labourers are got from outside. Nos. 16, 18, 19 and 20.

8. There are difficulties for workmen and they are got from outside. Nos. 17, 21, 32, 33, 46, 47, 48, 49, 39, 63, 66, 72, 36, 51, 60, 62, 67, 79 and 82.

9. Labour is wanting and our lands are cultivated by raiyats of other villages No. 50 adds that some lands are lying banjar. Nos. 50, 54.

10. Agriculturists are wanting and the gutta is therefore less and is going down. Nos. 23, 24, 35, 30, 40, 43, 45, 56, 61, 70, 73, 75 and 78.

11. Raiyats are less and so the gutta is fixed as they want. No. 44.

12. Although there are agriculturists, labourers are wanting. So the gutta is going down and in my own case the present gutta is less than the past gutta. No. 64.

13. By increasing the channels one above the other, villages are being rendered unhealthy and the population will decrease. Labour is already wanting and it may still go down. Nos. 65 and 69.

14. Agriculturists are wanting. Advances and other conveniences have sometimes to be afforded for cultivation. Nos. 68, 71 and 74.

15. Agricultural labourers are not available. They are to be had at high wages from outside. On account of this, many lands of mine are lying waste.

16. There are no raiyats in these parts (Rajaparameswari channel) and agricultural operations are carried on with difficulty. Nos. 84 to 91.

Question No. 19.

Rates of wages. Question No. 19					Rates of wages. Question No. 19				
Males		Females		Serial numbers of reply	Males		Females		Serial numbers of reply
Now	10 years ago	Now	10 years ago		Now	10 years ago	Now	10 years ago	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 8 0	0 2 4	...	0 1 4	1, 2, 3, 5, 6 ...	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 4	60
0 6 0	0 2 8	...	...	4 ..	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	62
0 5 0	0 2 8	0 2 4	0 1 2	7, 8, 14 ...	I do	not know			30, 58, 61 & 70
0 6 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 4	9, 10, 11, 12, 13...	0 7 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	64
...	...	...	...	22, 26, 27, 28 ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	65 & 69
...	...	...	...	41, 44, 53 ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	67
0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 8	0 1 6	15 ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 2 6	0 1 6	68
0 6 0	0 4 0	...	...	17 ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	71
0 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	21 ...	In Bangalore, now it is 8 annas for men and 4 annas for women. Formerly it was 3 annas for men and one and a half anna for women. No. 73.				
0 6 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	23, 24, 25, 37 & 40					
0 8 0	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 1 2	29, 45 ...					
0 6 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 4	31 ...					
0 5 0	0 3 0	...	...	32, 35, 51 ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	74
0 8 0	0 2 0	...	...	33, 59, 63, 66 & 72	...	...	0 3 0	0 1 6	No. 75. Even twice the wages are now paid—coolies are available.
0 8 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 2	34 ...	...	...	...	...	
0 6 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	36 ...	...	...	...	...	
0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 6	37, 46 ...	Rama swamy Channel				
0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 2	39 ...	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 2 8	0 1 4	76
0 8 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 1 4	42 ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	...	...	77
0 6 0	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 1 4	43 & 52 ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	...	...	78
0 8 0	0 2 4	0 4 0	0 1 4	47 ...	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 1 0	79
0 6 0	0 2 4	0 4 0	0 1 4	48 ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	80
0 6 0	0 2 4	0 3 0	0 1 0	49 ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	81
0 5 0	0 1 2	0 3 0	0 0 8	50 ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 1 4	82
0 4 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 0	54 ...	Raja parames		wari Channel		
0 5 0	0 4 0	0 2 6	0 2 0	55 ...	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 1 4	84 to 91
0 8 0	0 2 4	0 5 0	0 1 0	56 ...	Maha devamant		ri Channel		
0 6 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 1 2	57 ...	0 6 0	0 2 0	...	...	92

Some add that coolies have also to be fed.

VII. *Profits from Paddy and Sugar-cane cultivation respectively.*

Questions 20 to 23 refer to the increased price of paddy, the additional profit that may be derived from cultivation of sugar-cane instead of paddy and the yield and cost of cultivation per acre grown with paddy and sugar-cane respectively. The answers are classified under the following three heads:—

(i). As the price of paddy has increased in recent years, no additional profit is derived thereby? Question No. 20.

(ii). Will not the growing of sugar-cane in one portion of one's holding every year, yield more profit than paddy, and if so, what will be the amount of additional profit per acre? Question No. 21.

(iii). What is the total cost of cultivation, gross yield and net profit by growing on one acre of land sugar-cane and paddy respectively? Questions 22 and 23.

Question No. 20.

As the price of paddy has increased in recent years, no additional profit is derived thereby?

Answer.

1. It is true that the price of paddy has increased but the price of other articles and the rates of wages and cost of manure have also increased—

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 37, 41, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84 to 91 and 92.

2. Cost of manure and labour has also increased and so there is no profit. Nos, 4, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 36, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45, 50 and 74.

3. Formerly, by virtue of timely rains and by deposit of silt in the lands due to masonry sluices, the yield of paddy was more though the prices were low, but now rains are scanty, and the deposit of silt is prevented by the iron pipe sluices and the cultivation charges are heavy. Hence the income is less though the price has increased. No. 15.

4. The yield is now less though the price has increased. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and Nos. 67, 70, 72. (7).

5. The price of paddy has risen by one rupee during the last ten years, but wet lands may now increase as the Krishnarajasagara has been constructed and the prices of paddy may go down. No. 30. (1).

6. The price of paddy is more now. 35 and 55. (2).

7. The prices are high but the expenses are now more and the yield is less. So there is no profit. Nos. 76 and 77. (2).

Question No. 21.

Will not the growing of sugar-cane in one portion of one's holding every year yield more profit than paddy and if, so, what will be the amount of profit per acre?

1A. There is loss of two years' paddy, Nos. 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

B. Sugar-cane does not bring more profit than paddy. There are chances of loss. Nos.1, 2, 3, 7, 8.

2. The expenses, are heavy and there are no profits. Nos. 16 and 32. (2).

3. As two years' paddy is lost, there is not much profit. Nos. 21, 22, 26, 29, 27, 28, 31, 36, 39, 41, 43, 44, 50, 53, 57, 64, 79 and 83. (18).

4. If sugar-cane is grown every year, there will be loss. No. 34. (1).

5. There is no profit. Nos. 42, 48, 49, 51, 60 and 78. (6).

6. There is loss. Nos. 52, 74. (2).

7. The profit from cane is less than that from paddy. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72. (5).

8. By increase of sugar-cane cultivation, the price of jaggery may fall and there may be loss. Nos. 30 and 56. (2).

9. Sugar-cane does not seem to be paying, but I am not an agriculturist No. 37. (1).

10. There may be profit but the trouble and expenses are great. No. 54, 76, 80, 81. (4).

11. There is at least 1½ times more profit than that from paddy. Moreover, the fertility of the soil is improved and the produce of paddy in subsequent years will be more. No. 35. (1).

12. Additional profit of almost Rs. 20 per acre may be derived if the price of cane is favourable. No. 45. (1).

13. Two years' paddy is lost by growing sugar-cane. If the price of cane is high, there will be some profit. Nos. 18 19, 20 and 75. (4).

14. An agriculturist holder may get 8 to 10 rupees profit. Nos. 23, 24, 25, 38, 40. (5).

15. An agriculturist holder may get 50 to 100 rupees profit. No. 73.

16. If there are sufficient members in the family and no cooly work is entertained, there will be a profit of Rs. 30 No. 17. (1).

17. If there are conveniences stated by me under question 7, the profit from cane cultivation is certainly superior to that from paddy. If the prices fall, the cane cultivation is not a profitable concern. No. 55. (1).

18. When there is proper price for cane, Rs. 20 profit may be derived. Nos. 4 and 14. (2).

19. When there is proper price for cane, Rs. 7 to 8 profit may be derived. Nos. 7 to 8. (15).

20. When there is proper price for cane, Rs. 7 to 8 profit of Rs. 15. No. 62. (1).

21. If jaggery is sold at Rs. 60 per 1,000 cakes, there may be profit. Nos. 65 and 69. (2).

22. I do not know. Nos. 46, 47, 58 and 61. (4).

23. An agriculturist may get profit but not a non-agriculturist holder. No. 67.

24. Two years' paddy will be lost and there will be a profit of Rs. 150 by *vara* tenure out of which Rs. 75 may be derived by the holder. No. 68. (1).

25. In theory it is more. It depends on various factors. No. 30. (1).

26. There is a vast difference between the cultivation of paddy and cane. By sugar-cane cultivation almost Rs. 100 profit may be derived. No. 71.

27. Ordinarily a profit of Rs. 10 may be derived, but if all work is done by himself, a raiyat may get Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 profit. No. 76. (1).

28. About 15 to 20 rupees profit may be derived. No. 82. (1).

29. If the lands are good, a profit of Rs. 40 may be derived. Nos. 84 to 91. (8).

30. There is ¼ additional profit in sugar-cane. No. 82. (1).

Statement showing the total income derivable by and expenditure involved in cultivating one acre of land with sugar-cane and paddy respectively, as stated by several gentlemen :—

No. given to the gentlemen in the list.	Sugar-cane (Question 22)				Paddy (Question 23)				Amount of profit or loss in cultivating sugar-cane instead of paddy in one acre of land				Remarks
									As per accounts furnished for questions 22 and 23		*Vide* answer to question No. 21		
	Total income	Total expenditure	Profit	Loss	Total income	Total expenditure	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a.	Rs.	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
3	280 0	220 0	60 0	...	84 0	32 0 0	52 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	...	...	
4	400 0	302 6	97 10	...	80 0	55 8 0	24 8 0	...	73 2 0	...	20 0	...	
5	348 0	334 0	14 0	...	84 0	50 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	
6	348 0	334 0	14 0	...	84 0	50 0 0	34 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	...	...	
7	...	380 0	...	...	80 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
8	...	380 0	...	...	80 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
9	420 0	410 0	10 0	...	65 0	45 0 0	20 0 0	...	...	10 0 0	...	...	
10	400 0	350 8	49 8	...	70 0	45 13 0	24 3 0	...	25 5 0	...	...	...	
11	400 0	347 12	52 4	...	64 0	46 11 0	17 5 0	...	34 15 0	...	...	...	
12	416 0	344 6	71 10	...	70 0	45 7 5	24 8 7	...	47 1 5	...	...	...	
13	400 0	346 6	53 10	...	80 0	56 9 0	23 7 0	...	30 3 0	...	...	...	
14	472 0	369 4	102 12	...	80 0	56 12 0	23 4 0	...	79 8 0	...	20 0	...	
15	400 0	319 2	80 14	...	64 0	49 2 0	14 14 0	...	66 0 0	...	8 0	...	
16	390 0	301 12	88 4	...	71 0	43 12 0	27 4 0	...	61 0 0	...	...	...	
17	150 0	100 0	50 0	...	75 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	
18	390 0	301 12	88 4	...	71 0	43 12 0	27 4 0	...	61 0 0	...	...	...	
19	390 0	301 12	88 4	...	71 0	43 12 0	27 4 0	...	61 0 0	...	...	...	
20	390 0	301 12	88 4	...	71 0	43 13 0	27 3 0	...	61 0 0	...	...	...	
21	...	298 0	...	...	7 khandies	44 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	210 0	230 0	10 0	...	64 0	43 0 0	21 0 0	...	...	11 0 0	10 0	...	
24	240 0	230 0	10 0	...	68 0	58 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	10 0	...	
25	240 0	230 0	10 0	...	64 0	29 4 0	34 12 0	...	...	24 12 0	10 0	...	
26	280 0	337 6	...	57 6	64 0	47 7 0	16 9 0	...	...	73 15 0	...	...	
27	280 0	337 6	...	57 6	64 0	47 7 0	16 9 0	...	...	73 15 0	...	...	
28	280 0	337 6	...	57 6	64 0	47 7 0	16 9 0	...	...	73 15 0	...	...	
29	...	...	...	...	70 8	58 12 10	11 11 2	...	...	...	...	...	
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	285 0	340 0	...	55 0	65 0	48 0 0	17 0 0	...	...	72 0 0	...	...	
32	344 0	330 4	13 12	...	64 0	32 10 8	31 5 4	...	...	17 9 4	...	...	
33	400 0	473 0	...	73 0	74 8	58 4 0	16 4 0	...	...	89 4 0	...	...	
34	...	300 0	...	...	64 0	45 0 0	19 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
35	210 0	118 0	92 0	...	76 0	15 0 0	61 0 0	...	31 0 0	...	1½ times	...	
36	320. 0	410 8	...	90 8	68 0	50 10 0	17 6 0	...	...	107 14 0	...	...	
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	245 0	233 0	12 0	...	64 0	20 4 0	43 12 0	...	...	31 12 0	10 0	...	
39	480 0	419 14	60 2	...	68 0	47 4 0	20 12 0	...	39 6 0	...	...	...	
40	240 0	230 0	10 0	...	64 0	20 4 0	43 12 0	...	...	33 12 0	10 0	...	
41	...	...	...	...	48 0	40 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
42	...	...	...	...	48 0	40 0 0	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
43	400 0	473 0	...	73 0	64 0	51 6 0	12 10 0	...	...	85 10 0	...	...	
44	...	...	...	...	55 0	45 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
45	...	...	...	...	64 0	40 0 0	24 0 0	...	...	...	20 0	...	
46	...	...	...	...	50 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
47	...	...	...	...	50 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
48	280 0	300 0	...	20 0	50 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	...	...	30 0 0	...	...	
49	400 12	478 0	...	77 4	58 0	46 6 0	11 10 0	...	...	88 14 0	...	...	
50	210 0	198 0	12 0	...	50 0	40 0 0	10 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	
51	344 0	330 4	13 12	...	64 0	32 10 8	31 5 4	...	...	17 9 4	...	...	
52	280 0	284 0	...	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	300 0	232 0	68 0	...	80 0	32 0 0	48 0 0	...	20 0 0	...	...	...	
54	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	Yes	...	
55	352 0	219 8	132 8	...	63 0	33 12 0	29 4 0	...	103 4 0	...	...	...	
56	...	...	...	...	56 0	40 0 0	16 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
57	400 0	395 4	4 12	...	70 8	57 0 10	13 7 2	...	...	8 11 2	...	...	
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
59	400 0	473 0	...	73 0	74 8	58 4 0	16 4 0	...	...	89 4 0	...	...	
60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
62	200 0	85 0	115 0	...	60 0	15 0 0	45 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	25 0	...	
63	400 0	473 0	...	73 0	74 8	58 4 0	16 4 0	...	...	89 4 0	...	...	
64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
65	439 0	338 10	100 6	...	88 0	41 1 6	46 14 6	...	...	53 7 6	...	...	
66	400 0	473 0	...	73 0	74 8	58 4 0	16 4 0	...	...	89 4 0	...	...	
67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
68	405 0	207 0	198 0	...	45 to 81	25 0 0	20 to 56	...	77 10 6	...	75 0	...	
69	439 0	338 10	100 6	...	88 0	41 1 6	46 14 6	...	...	53 7 6	...	...	
70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	...	
72	400 0	473 0	...	73 0	74 8	58 4 0	16 4 0	...	...	89 4 0	...	...	
73	500 0	415 0	85 0	...	80 0	70 0 0	10 0 0	...	75 0 0	...	50 to100	...	
74	...	...	...	...	47 0	26 9 0	20 7 0	...	...	...	...	...	
75	500 0	400 0	100 0	...	...	...	15 to 20	...	80 0 0	...	...	...	
76	344 0	235 0	109 0	...	69 0	15 8 0	53 8 0	...	55 8 0	...	30 0	...	
77	...	360 0	...	...	7 or 8 khandies	30 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	200 0	179 0	21 0	...	54 0	26 12 0	27 4 0	...	...	6 4 0	...	...	
79	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	...	...	
80	...	...	...	...	75 0	15 0 0	60 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
81	...	...	...	...	100 0	24 0 0	76 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	
82	320 0	248 0	72 0	...	70 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	...	42 0 0	...	20 0	...	
83	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	...	...	

Statement showing the total income, etc.—*concld.*

No. given to the gentlemen in the list	Sugar-cane (Question 22)				Paddy (Question 23)				Amonnt of profit or loss in cultivating sugar-cane instead of paddy in one acre of land				Remarks
	Total income	Total expenditure	Profit	Loss	Total income	Total expenditure	Profit	Loss	As per accounts furnished for questions 22 and 23		*Vide* answer to question No. 21.		
									Profit	Loss	Profit	Loss	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
84	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
85	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
86	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
87	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
88	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
89	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
90	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
91	360 0	272 12	87 4	...	80 6	32 14 0	47 8 0	...	39 12 0	...	40 0	...	
92	225 0	150 0	75 0	...	70 0	25 0 0	45 0 0	...	30 0 0	...	About ¼th times more than paddy	...	

NOTE.—1. It is found that some *viz.*, Nos. 4, 10, 12, 13, 14 39, 55, 65 and 69 have included in the cost of expenditure the price of the yield of paddy from the land or the gutta paddy which have to be given to holders. The rest have given the items of expenditure and the gross income. The proper method is the latter. For purposes of a comparative statement showing the cultivation expenses incurred, the total income and net profit derivable by growing two different crops on the same land, it is necessary to show separately (1) all the items of expenditure for cultivation (2) the gross income (3) the net profit to which a holder, who is also an agriculturist and a holder who has to lease out his land, can expect to determine the benefit or otherwise of the particular crop. The comparative statement is prepared accordingly to bring all answers into conformity.

2. The items of expenditure do not make up the total noted in the answers of the following Nos. *viz.*, 13, 14, 36, 43, 52 and 76. But where the total mentioned is less than that of the items the proper total is adopted; and where the total mentioned is more than the details the figure as given by the number is adopted.

3. The item of assessment has been included by some in the item of expenditure, *viz.*, Nos. 11, 12, 15, 32, 36, 49. As this is a varying item, and to bring all answers into conformity the amount shown, as such in the items of expenditure, is added to the net profit as the majority have done.

4. Nos. 65 and 69 have added Rs. 40 as "gutta" amount in the items of expenditure for paddy. For reasons given in note 1, this amount has been added to the income.

VIII.—MANURE.

VIII. Question 24 refers to the existing facilities for manure and why oil cake manure should not be used if Government should establish depot for sale of cake manure. The answers are tabulated below :—

Question No. 24.

Is manure available in sufficient quantities. If oil cake depots are opened by Government and cake manure sold to raiyats at reasonable cost, will it not be a benefit to them and why should they not avail themselves of such benefits ?

1. Manure is wanting, but cake manure may be costly for us. We have no experience of its use. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 21, 31, 34, 42, 44, 46, 47, 58, 65, 69, 75, 78, 82. (19).

2. Manure is wanting. Cake manure is not fit for paddy cultivation and for sugar-cane. Cake manure by itself is not sufficient. Nos. 4, 7, 8, 14. (4).

3. Manure is wanting. Almost two tons of cake manure may be required for one acre. Capital is wanting to use such costly manure and there can be no profit.

A. Price of cake may come to Rs. 140 Nos. 10, 12. (2).
B. do Rs. 110-0-0 No. 11.
C. do Rs. 120, Nos. 13, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 41. (11).
D. do Rs. 150, Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20.
E. do Rs. 80. No. 64.

4. Cake manure is not useful as the lands are not even and most of the lands are gravelly. Nos. 23, 24, 25, 32, 37, 38, 40, 45, 51. (9).

5. Manure is wanting. If water is given, we will grow manurial crops, we do not want cake manure No. 39. (1).

6. Manure is wanting, but cake manure is not useful for paddy and is costly. Nos. 48, 49, 50, 56, 60, 61 and 62. (7).

7. Manure is wanting, but oil cake manure is costly and is of no use. I have tried in 1916—17. No. 52 (1).

8. Cake manure is not useful for paddy as the lands are not even. It may be used for sugar-cane and depots may be opened. No. 15 (1).

9. Cake manure may be used for cane cultivation. Nos. 17, 82. (2).

10. Manure is wanting. If oil cake manure is available, we may use it. But then the cost of manure may increase and it cannot be said what benefit could thereby be derived. No. 30. (1).

11. Manure is wanting. The use of oil cake manure is not known. If it is useful, it will be used. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66, 72, 71, 73. (7).

12. Manure is wanting. If oil cake manure can be had at favourable prices, it will be used. Nos. 36 and 54. (2).

13. Manure is wanting. Oil cake manure is useful. If Government should cause manure depots to be opened and the manure sold to raiyats at reasonable prices, they will avail themselves of it and should feel grateful. Nos. 35, 55, 80. (3).

14. If manure should be purchased and used, there will be no profit. No. 67. (1).

15. Manure is wanting. Cake manure is costly. If it is sold at favourable prices, perhaps raiyats may use. No. 68. (1).

16. Manure is wanting. The use of oil cake depends upon the price of it. No. 70. (1).

17. There is great difficulty for manure. No. 74. (1).

18. Costly manure cannot be purchased by us. No. 76. (1).

19. Unless one should have a capital of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200, we cannot expect to buy costly manure and grow sugar-cane and there are few such people. Nos. 79, 83. (2).

20. The Agricultural Department having explained the use of oil cake manure, raiyats have begun to use it in small quantities and realising the profits arising from it. Already the price of oil cake manure has risen. If the use of this manure should increase, the cost will become prohibitive and the profit will decrease. If Government should open depots and arrange to sell manure at a reasonable and fixed cost, it would be useful to the raiyats. Nos. 84 to 91. (8).

21. We do not want depot of cake manure as our place is distant from Railway Station and the cost of such manure would be great. No. 92. (1).

Questions 25 and 26 refer to Manursal Crops.

IX. Manurial corps.—The answers to these questions are summarised below under the two heads purported by the questions :—

Question No. 25.

Was the hot weather supply being given to manurial crops? If so state the distance in each channel to which supply was reaching?

Number of miles stated	Serial number of answers	Total	Number of miles	Serial number of answers	Total
18	26	1		VIRIJANADI.	
15—20	34	1			
20	4, 7, 8, 14, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 40, 49 ...	11	20	64, 65, 69	3
21—22	1, 2	2	16	67	1
21—23	3	1		Manurial crops were grown by rain water and channel water everywhere except at the tail end villages. No. 68.	1
21	5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 32, 37, 51 and 55 ...	12			
22	15	1	...	We were getting supply, Nos. 70 and 73 ...	2
22—23	39	1	...	We were not getting supply to the end.. It was only reaching 16 to 17 miles. No. 74.	1
27—28	36	1	...		
20	Formerly 40 miles 41, Nos. 53, 57 ...	3	...	Water was coming as mentioned in para 3,	
20	Formerly 40 miles No. 43	1	...		
40	13	1		DEVAROI CHANNEL.	
48	15 years ago (No. 46)	1			
...	Water was coming to our field. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12 and 17.	5	...	To the end of the channel where the turbine was established. Nos. 65, 69, 75.	3
...	Water was being given. Nos. 56, 58 and 61 ...	3	...	Hot weather supply is not reaching to the end for the last 10 years. No. 71.	1
10—12	62	1			
...	Supply was being given and the rains also were being availed of. The supply was reaching Karighatta and further also by the help of Public Works Department, Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66, 72.	5		RAMASWAMY CHANNEL.	
			...	15 miles. No, 76	1
...	To the end of the channel No. 15	1	...	20 miles. No. 77	1
...	Years ago, No. 47, ...	1	...	One watering used to be given but it has ceased from a long time. No. 78.	1
...	In the limit of Arekere hobli, hot weather supply was never given. Manurial crops require no watering. If manure is used the crop will rot. No. 52.	1	...	We were getting a supply before Sivasamudram works were started. No. 79.	1
			...	We were not getting water. No. 80 and 81	2
...	Hot weather supply was never given to our village. Nos. 42, 44, 60.	3	...	Water is not ordinarily required for manurial crops. When rains withhold, the sandy soils require some water. No. 82.	1
...	Supply was not regular. No. 35	1	...		
...	I do not know about this. No. 48 ...	1	...	32 miles. No. 83	1
...	Channel water is not required for manurial crops. It should be grown by rain water. No. 50.	1		JAPARAMESWARI.	
...	The channel water is not required for manurial crops. We were not getting it from a long time. No. 30.	1	...	20 miles. Nos. 84 to 91	8
				MAHADEVAMANTRI.	
...	10—12 years ago we were getting. No. 31	1			
...	Supply was given, but I do not know to what distance it was reaching. No. 54.	1	...	There was free supply from the beginning to end of channel. No. 92.	1
...	As far as Bannur. Nos. 29 and 45 ...	2			

Question No. 26.

In what months and for how many days in the month water may be required to grow manurial crops?

No. of days	Months	Serial numbers	Total	Months	Total
10	February, March, April, and May ...	Nos. 22, 23, 24, 25, 34, 40, 42, 44, 48, and 56	10	Ten days. February, March and April. No. 74.	1
10	February and March	Nos. 7, 8, 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72.	7		
10	January, February March and April	No. 54	1	DEVAROI CHANNEL.	
10	February, March and April ...	Nos. 32, 35, 36, 39, 46, 47, and 51.	7	Ten days. February, March April and May. Nos. 65 and 71.	2
10	March, April and May	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 26, 27 28, 29, 31, 41, 43, 45, 53, 58 and 62.	22	RAMASWAMY CHANNEL.	
				Water for 10 days in March and 15 days in April is required. No. 76.	1
10	March and April	Nos. 4, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 37, 52, 55 and 61	10	Ten days. February, March and April. No. 77.	1
	Ten days in the month in the hot season.	No. 60	1	Ten days. March or April. No. 78 ...	1
	If one or two days supply to all fields is given, it is enough.	No. 30	1	One or two waterings are enough during the hot season. No. 79.	1
	It is enough, if the mamool supply is given.	Nos. 21 and 38 ...	2	Water may be supplied 3 times in a month in April and May. Nos. 80 and 81.	2
	One watering is enough according to the state of land, more water is not necessary.	No. 49	1	There is not much need for the supply. No. 82.	1
	Channel water is not good for maurial crops.	No. 50	1	If water is given twice, it is enough. No. 83.	1
	VIRIJANADI CHANNEL.			RAJAPARAMESWARI CHANNEL.	
	Ten days. March, April and May.	Nos. 64 and 68 ...	2	Ten days. February, March and April Nos. 84 to 91.	8
	Ten days. February, March, April and May.	Nos. 65, 69, 73 and 75.	4	MAHADEVAMANTRI CHANNEL.	
	Ten days as per mamool is enough.	No. 67 ...	1		
	Ten days. March to May ...	No. 72 ...	1	Eight days. March and April. No. 92.	1

Questions 27 to 32 refer to the proposed block system for hot weather irrigation under the old channel so as to afford facilities for all or a majority of holders in each village to grow sugar-cane and other hot weather crops by an improved and assured summer supply. The answers are tabulated under the following heads purported by the questions.

The proposed block system for hot weather irrigation to afford means to all raiyats and holders to grow sugar-cane by rotation.

i. Are the lands formed into blocks fit for growing sugar-cane? Question No. 27.

ii. Are seeds available for the $\frac{1}{8}$ area intended for cane crop every year and if they are not available how could it be managed? Question 28.

iii. Are there sufficient facilities to mill the sugar-cane if $\frac{1}{8}$ area of each village should be planted with cane, if not what facilities are required? Question 29.

iv. Is it possible to bring under cane cultivation $\frac{1}{8}$ area of each village in one year? If not what time will it take? Question 30.

v. If the required hot weather supply to sugar-cane and other paying hot weather crops is given what will be the increase per acre of land over the current price. Question 31.

vi. What modification if any in the formation of blocks now adopted are suggested? Question 32.

Question No. 27.

Are all the lands formed into blocks fit for growing sugar-cane.

1. It cannot be said that all the lands formed into blocks are convenient and fit for growing sugar-cane. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 68 (5).

2. Many lands are not fit and some are fit Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 29, 45, 56, 75, 79, 80, 81 (11)

3. Some lands are fit and some lands are not fit. Nos. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 43, 46, 51, 53, 57, 59, 63, 66, 72, 65, 69, 77, 83 (40).

4. They are not fit. Nos. 42, 44, 60 and 76 (4).

5. Lands in our village are not fit. No. 50 (1).

6. As blocks have not been formed by inspection of each field by men experienced in sugar-cane cultivation, nearly half the lands included in the blocks may not be fit for sugar-cane cultivation. No. 52 (1).

7. Lands included in blocks are fit but those who can grow cane own no lands and those who cannot grow cane have lands in the blocks. No. 62 (1).

8. It is not possible to bring the lands included in the blocks under cultivation. No. 38 (1).

9. As far as I have seen, the lands included in blocks are fit for sugar-cane cultivation. No. 35 (1).

10. The lands may be fit to grow sugar-cane. Nos. 55 and 73 (2).

11. I do not know, Nos. 47, 48, 49, 58, 61, 71, 74, 78. (8).

12. I do not know but all the lands under the channels cannot be fit for sugar-cane. No. 21 (1).

13. They are fit but as they are not all in one place water may be wasted. No. 54 (1).

14. We do not want block areas. We want to grow crops in our fields as we like. No. 6 (1).

15. They are not all fit. In some parts the lands are in small plots and it may be difficult to grow cane in them. No. 30 (1).

16. The block system is introduced without consent from the raiyats. Some lands are not convenient for growing cane and some are ordinary. No. 64 (1).

17. Some lands in our village are fit for sugar-cane cultivation. No. 67. (1)

18. I cannot say. It depends upon experiment and experience. No. 70. (1)

19. I have not known the block lands and so I cannot say anything about this. No. 82.

20. Blocks have not been formed here. No. 84 to 91. (8)

21. Many lands are not fit. No. 92. (1)

Question No. 28.

Are seeds available for the ⅙ area intended for cane crops every year and if seeds are not available how can it be managed ?

1. There are no facilities for seeds. They have to be brought from long distances on high prices. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 21, 41, 43, 49, 50, 53, 56, 57, 62, 64 and 68 (22)

2. Seeds are not available. Nos. 44, 46, 47, 48, 58, 61, 67, 71, 73, 74 and 76(11)

3. There are no facilities. Cane cultivation is not possible. Nos. 17, 37, 40, 42, 45, 60. (6)

4. The price of seeds is heavy and it is difficult to bring ⅙ area under cane cultivation. Nos. 6, 52. (2)

5. Sufficient seeds are not available. Nos. 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, and 75 (11)

6. Seeds are available in small quantities. It is difficult to procure in large quantities. No. 14. (1)

7. Seeds are available. Nos. 15 and 92 (2)

8. Seeds are available from sugar-cane grown. Nos. 5, 6, 16, 18, 19, 20 and 32 (7)

9. Seeds are wanting. If all should begin to grow sugar-cane, there will be great difficulty for seeds for 5 or 6 years. No. 30 (1)

10. Seeds are wanting. If cane should be grown they will have to be procured some how. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66, 72, 80, 81 (7)

11. Seeds are available in the places but sometimes they are brought from outside. Nos. 38 and 51. (2)

12. If the milling is going on near the place, seeds are available, if not they should be brought from long distances. Nos. 36 and 39 (2)

13. Seeds are available and sometimes they are brought from outside. But varieties of seeds are not available No. 35. (1)

14. Seeds sufficient to grow on ⅙ of the wet area of each village are not available. They will have to be imported from long distances. No. 55. (1)

15. Seeds are brought from other places if they are not procurable in the village. But good seeds are difficult to procure. It would be well if Government should establish seed depots in Taluk Headquarters for some years. No. 54. (1)

16. Seeds are wanting. Raiyats now cultivate as much as they get. Nos. 65 and 69. (2)

17. Where there is a will there is a way. No. 70. (1)

18. Seeds are available but the cost is heavy. Nos. 76, 79, 82 and 83 (4)

19. Sugar-cane cultivation is difficult. We cannot take to it. No. 78. (1)

20. If such a large extent as ⅙ of the area of each village should be brought under cane cultivation, seeds will have to be brought from long distances. Nos. 84 to 91. (8).

Question No. 29.

Are there sufficient facilities to mill sugar-cane if 1/6th of the area in each village should be planted with cane, if not what facilities are required ?

1. There are no facilities to mill. Capital and men are required. Nos. 1, 2, 3. (3)

2. No conveniences for milling are required. If Government should open depots and purchase the jaggery milled, it may be convenient. Nos. 4 and 14. (2)

3. There are no facilities. If cane is not milled in proper time there will be great loss when simultaneous milling is to take place. Men and capital may be required. Nos. 9 to 13, 26 to 29, 31, 43, 45, 53, 56, 57, 64, 79, 81 and 83. (20)

4. There are no facilities. Nos. 7, 8, 54, 58, 60, 61, 67, 74, 76. (9)

5. There are sufficient facilities. Nos. 5, 6 and 92. (3)

6. No facilities are required as sugar-cane cannot be conveniently grown. (It is enough if periodical water is given). Nos. 17, 33, 37, 42, 59, 63, 66, 72 and 78. (9)

7. Milling is now done in the fields. The jaggery produced is sold then and there. If large quantities are produced there may be difficulty. To cart cane from the field to other places involves considerable trouble and expense. We do not therefore want any facilities. Nos. 16, 18, 19 and 20. (4)

8. At present there are facilities in our village. We cannot say what may be required in the future. No. 21. (1)

9. Capital, men and firewood are wanting. No. 22. (1)

10. For the small extents now grown they arrange the milling for themselves. Nos. 32 and 51. (2)

11. Workmen are wanting. No facilities are required. The restriction to grow sugar-cane should be removed. Nos. 34, 46, 64. (3)

12. I have no experience about this and it is not wanted. Nos. 47, 48 and 50. (3)

13. We have milling materials. No facilities are required. Nos. 49 and 52. (2)

14. In villages where sugar-cane is grown we have provided ourselves with one or two mills and we erect our own milling houses. The restriction to grow cane in the specified localities should be removed. Nos. 36 and 39. (2)

15. In the months of March, April and May there are sufficient facilities. At other times there are various inconveniences and more men are required. Nos. 15, 23, 24, 25, 38, 40 and 62. (7)

16. There are difficulties for milling. If sugar-cane cultivation should develop establishment of mills, in convenient places and within easy distances, is necessary as carting of canes to long distances may be difficult. The raiyats may not be able to arrange for themselves the milling facilities and the Government should afford the facilities of providing mills and accessories. Nos. 30, 35 and 80. (3)

17. 15....men who know well the art of manufacturing jaggery should be imported and the cane should be milled at easy cost to the raiyats. Facilities to bring the cane to the mill, *viz.*, roads, etc., should be provided by Government. No. 55. (1)

18. Without providing facilities to grow cane there is no use of thinking about milling. Men, capital, etc., should be secured for the vast area to be brought under cane cultivation. Nos. 65, 69 and 75. (3)

19. Sugar-cane cultivation must slowly be developed and the raiyats induced to grow by affording facilities of manure, labour, etc. It is difficult to bring large areas under cultivation. No. 68. (1)

20. Too premature. Cannot say. No. 70. (1)

21. My lands are given out on "gutta." Raiyats should know what facilities are wanted. No. 71. (1)

22. There are no facilities. Local enquiries have to be made for this. No. 73. (1)

23. Sugar-cane cultivation is possible only when men, manure and 10 days water in the month from January are available. No. 77. (1)

24. There are no men even for the easy paddy cultivation. What conveniences can we ask for the cane cultivation?

25. Facilities for cooly and mills are necessary. Nos. 84 to 91. (8)

APPENDIX XVII.

Petition from the raiyats of T.-Narsipur Taluk.

1. Petition in the matter of the notification regarding sugar-cane development published in the issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, dated 25th January 1917, that water rate at the rate of Rs. 3 to 4 per acre and contribution of Rs. 25 per acre should be paid.

2. The water that was being given trom a long time for manurial crop, was stopped for the use of the Bluff. By this manure diminished and the yeild of wet crop also decreased. We have become debtors and we are suffering not having enough to pay interest and assessment and for livelihood. It is mentioned that the rates were fixed in consultation with the raiyats, no raiyat in any village, has agreed to them.

3. We were eagerly expecting like chataka birds that Government may give thenot weather supply after the Kannambadi dam was constructed. But that for the raiyats' share has come down like a shower of fire.

4. We are not able to pay either water rate or contribution as now demanded. We cannot also grow sugarcane. What we therefore pray is:—

5. That we may be enabled to grow crop for meanure by giving the mamool hot weather supply and that just orders may be passed to enab the growing of sugar-cane by those who wish to grow it and who have the means for it.

1. ಗನ್ನಾ ಫಸಲು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ 25–1–17ನೆ ಮಲ್ಕುಂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಗೆಜೆಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಕ್ರೆಗೆ 3–4 ರಪಾಯಿನಂತೆ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಡ್ 25 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಷ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಫಾಪಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ.

2. ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದ ನೀರು ಸರಕಾರದವರು ಬ್ಲಫಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಗೊಬ್ಬರವು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿ ತರೀ ಬೆಳೆಯು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಸಾಲಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿಗೂ ಕಂದಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಲದೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರಕಾರದವರು ರೈತರೊಡನೆ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ದಾಖಲ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವೆದಾಗಿ ನಮೂದಿಧೆ. ಯಾವ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಯಾವ ರೈತರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಯಿಲ್ಲಾ.

3. ಕನ್ನಂಬಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದಮೇಲಾದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಮಾಮೂಲ್ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಚಾತಕ ಪಕ್ಷಿಯಂತೆ ಎದುರು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವು. ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ರೈತರ ಭಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗ್ನಿ ಮಳೆಯಂತೆ ಆಯಿತು.

4. ಈಗ ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟಾಗಲಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಾವುಗಳು ಕೊಡಲು ಶಕ್ತರಲ್ಲಾ. ಕಬ್ಬು ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲಾ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈವಂದರನ್ನು ಬೇಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವದೇನಂದರೆ.

5. ಮಾಮೂಲಿನಂತೆ ನಮಗೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಗೊಬ್ಬರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪೈರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಹಾಗೂ ಇಷ್ಟವಿದ್ದು ಅನುಕೂಲಸ್ಥರಾಗಿರುವ ರೈತರು ಗನ್ನಾ ಪೈರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಹುಕುಂ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

APPENDIX XVI.

Petition Presented by Landholders and raiyats of the Seringapatam Taluk.

1. The Government order stating that if sugar-cane or other hot weather crops, are grown in the areas selected by Government in the lands under the Chik Devaroy sagar, Devaroy, Virjanadi and Ramaswamy channels, the holders thereof should pay contribution at the rate of Rs. 25 per acre and that in addition to the present assessment should also pay a water rate of Rs. 3 or 4 per acre, was duly published in our villages by the sheikdars. As there existed facilities for growing sugar-cane in certain tracts under the Chick Devaroy Sagar, Devaroy and Virijanadi channels, it was decided long ago that periodical hot weather supply should be given there for, and the survey settlement was conducted accordingly. The ryots in conformity with this practice were growing sugar-cane as far as possible.

2. From some years past, the periodical supply ceased to be properly given on account of shortness of supply in the summer season to the electric works in Sivasamudram, and there was therefore difficulty to the ryots to grow sugar-cane. We have submitted various petitions in this matter. The usual hot weather supply to grow sugar-cane was curtailed, but no concession was shown to the ryots in the matter of assessment. We believed that the restrictions on the hot weather supply would soon be removed and the ryots enabled to grow sugar-cane. Moreover when our representatives placed the matter before the Representative Assembly, it was ordered that our difficulties would be duly considered and that the hot weather supply will be given after the Kannambadi dam is constructed.

3. It is therefore a matter for consideration by Government whether the order passed by them that the hot weather supply will be given only to selected arears and that the ryots should pay additional assessment and contribution, was just.

1. ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಯ ಸಾಗರನಾಲೆ, ದೇವರಾಯನಾಲೆ, ವಿರಜಾನದಿನಾಲೆ ರಾಮಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನಾಲೆಕೆಳಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಬ್ಬು ಅಥವ ಇತರ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಫಸಲನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಂಥಾ ಜಮೀನು ಹಿಡಿವಳಿದಾರರು ಕಂಟ್ರಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ನನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಈಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ತರಿಕಂದಾಯದ ಜತೆಗೆ ಎಕರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರು ಅಥವಾ ನಾಲ್ಕು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂತಲೂ, ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ರಾಗಿ ಸದರಿ ಆರ್ಡರು ಶೇಕದಾರರುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಚುರ ಪಡಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಚಿಕ್ಕದೇವರಾಯಸಾಗರ, ದೇವರಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿರಜಾನದಿನಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ದೂರ ಕಬ್ಬು ಹಾಕಲು ಅನುಕೂಲ ವುಂಟೆಂತಲೂ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಸಿಗೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲೇ ಏರ್ಪಾಗಿಡಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅದರಂತೆ ಸೆಟಲ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಿ ರೈತರುಗಳು ತಕ್ಕ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು.

2. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಶಿವನ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಸಾಲದೆ ಬರುತ್ತೆಂದು ನಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ರೈತರುಗಳು ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವುಂಟಾಯಿತು. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗುಜರಾಯಿಸಿ ಕೊಂಡು ಇರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆನೀರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಾಯಿತೆ ಪರಂತು ಕಂದಾಯದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರಿಯಾಯತಿಯೂ ತೋರಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಅನಾನು ಕೂಲವು ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರೈತರುಗಳು ಕಬ್ಬು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೆವು; ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮುಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚಿಸಿ ಕನ್ನಂಬಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಆದ ನಂತರ ನಮ್ಮುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಸಹ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

3. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲಿ ಬೇಸಿಗೆ ನೀರನ್ನು ಕ್ಲಿಪ್ತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ, ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಟ್ರಬ್ಯೂಷ್ ಸಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಆಗಿರುವ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದೆ ; ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಆಲೋಚನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

4. Labour is not available in our taluk. Even for paddy cultivation as labour is not available in time coolies on high wages are brought from Mandya and Nagamangala Taluks. As the charges for cultivation are increasing day by day and the income is decreasing, it has become difficult even to pay the assessment now fixed and the ryots are indebted. More over there is no means for us for procuring manure. There are no gomal lands to enable rearing of cattle and sheep on a large scale to store manure. The cultivation charges have increased to three times as much as it was at the time of survey settlement; but the produce has not proportionately increased. It has become difficult even to realise the gutta quantity to be paid to landholders after deducting the charges of cultivating the gutta lands.

4. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಭತ್ತದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಜನರು ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬದಗದೆ ಹೇರಳವಾದ ಕೂಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಗಮಂಗಲ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಕೂಲಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಮೆಹನತ್ತೇ ದಿನೆ ದಿನೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಾ ವರಮಾನವು ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಈಗ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿರುವ ಕಂದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ರೈತರುಗಳು ಸಾಲಗಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸುತರಾಂ ಗೊಬ್ಬರದ ಆಸರೆ ಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದನ ಕುರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇರಳವಾಗಿ ಸಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಗೊಬ್ಬರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಗೋಮಾಳದ ಜಮೀನುಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ವೆ ಸೆಟಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ತಗಲುತಿದ್ದ ಖರ್ಚು ಬಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರರಷ್ಟು ಈಗ ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಗೆ ಜಮೀನು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಖರ್ಚು ಕಳದು ಜಮೀನು ದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೂಡತಕ್ಕ ಗುತ್ತಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

5. The survey settlement of our taluk was made in 1889-90. Four more years should elapse for resettlement contrary to survey settlement additional assessment in the shape of water rate is now levied. This will work great hardship to raiyats and landholders.

5. ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕ್ ಸರ್ವೆ ಸೆಟಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ 1889–90ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಪುನಃ ಸೆಟಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕು. ಹೀಗಿರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಸೆಟಲ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ವಾಟರ್ ರೇಟು ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ದಾಖಲಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ರೈತರುಗಳಿಗೂ, ಜಮೀರ್ದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೂ ತುಂಬಾ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನುಂಟು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

6. We pray that Government may take into consideration the above reasons and direct that the Government order now passed may be held in abeyance. In case such a step does not commend itself to Government, we do not wish to grow sugar-cane. It is enough if one or two waterings are given to the manurial crops to be grown for manure to our wet lands. We pray that orders passed for growing sugar-cane compulsorily may at least be set aside.

6. ಮೇಲ್ಕಂಡ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಚಿತ್ತದಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಾಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆರ್ಡರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕೃತ ಜಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತರಕೂಡದೆಂತ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ದಿವ್ಯ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಬಂದು ವೇಳ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಮ್ಮತವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ನಾವುಗಳು ಕಬ್ಬು ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಸುತರಾಂ ಇಷ್ಟ ಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ನಮಗೆ ಗದ್ದಿ ಗೊಬ್ಬರಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಜಮೀನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಸೊಪ್ಪಿನ ಪೈರಿಗೆ ಬಂದೆರಡು ಹದ ನೀರು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಕಬ್ಬಿನ ಪೈರು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವಂತೆಯಾದರೂ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಕೊಡಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ.

11. It is not possible to give a reply to this. No. 30.

12. No opinion could be given as the details of development are not known. No. 71.

13. The principle is not workable. No. 70.

14. Paddy cultivation is difficult in our parts for want of men, and how could it be possible to grow cane and pay more assessment. No. 74.

15. In the block system there may be difficulty to irrigate lands properly. No. 79.

16. The block system should be withdrawn and the raiyats afforded facilities as of old. According to Chief Commissioner's, the hot weather supply was being given up to 21 miles under the C. D. S. and assessment was levied accordingly. For the last 10 or 12 years this water was curtailed, but we have been paying assessment. The new water now given is only a restoration of the old supply. The excess kandayam that is being collected without the usual water being given answers for the contribution demanded for works mentioned in question 16. There should have been savings to Government deducting the expenses. About 10,000 acres have been assessed under the channels for hot weather supply. At the rate of 1 or 2 rupees per acre for the summer supply about 20,000 rupees are collected. Not more than Rs. 5,000 is spent and there is the savings to Government. We pray that the Government may be pleased to do the needful works for the poor raiyats. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66 and 72.

17. The block system is not workable. If holder own lands in 2 or 3 villages it may be difficult for him to grow sugar-cane in small areas in each village. During milling, the raiyats may not be able to command labour and other facilities, if milling should be going on simultaneously in all places. It is difficult to work the system under the old channels. No. 58.

18. The blocks now formed are not in one compact area. They are also at a distance from the channel. If the block areas are formed near the sluices, it will be good. Formation of blocks according to holdings is difficult. Where dry lands are newly converted into wet such formation of blocks may be possible. To supply hot weather water according to holdings under the old channels, water will have to be carried on a number of fields lying fallow and thereby be wasted. No. 54.

19. Lands should be properly inspected in detail. Only such lands as are fit to grow cane, convenient to the raiyats to cultivate and to which the water may freely flow should be formed into blocks, if thisi s done, the system may be introduced. The remaining lands should be left as they are now.

20. If, without the restriction of block areas, water is let into the channel, the raiyats will surely begin to grow cane or some kind of hot weather crop and in a few years the cane cultivation will increase. Nos. 68, 75.

21. The summer supply should be first given without any restrictions and after some time on the results of cultivation assessment may be levied as it may be found expedient. Nos. 42, 64.

22. The summer supply should be first given without any restrictions and after 5 years assessment may be levied. No. 44.

23. The summer supply should be first given without any restrictions and after 10 years assessment may be levied. No. 60.

24. If any assessment has to be levied an increase of one rupee per acre as "Krishnarajasagara" tax may be fixed and hot weather supply be given to all lands alike. No. 76.

25. It is difficult to cultivate cane only in specified blocks. If there should be a block system, I would suggest that the lands under all the sluices in any one village may be divided into 3 blocks and hot weather supply for cane cultivation may be given to one such block each year by rotation. By this arrangement, while all the holders may have equal chances of growing sugar-cane by rotation once in 3 years, the lands will not deteriorate and the cane cultivation will develop. No. 29.

26. When the block areas now formed and to be formed are watered, it may probable that the water may also get into the fields not included into blocks. No water rate should be levied on such lands to which the percolation or wastage water may escape.

Those who ordinarily cultivate the lands are not real agriculturists. They do not know agriculture. They are indolent, work for about 3 months in the year and waste the remaining time. By the arrangements made by Government their lethargy may vanish and they may earn more.

Some raiyats say that if the contribution should be much reduced and the water rates also lowered, they may gladly take the cane cultivation.

Raiyats generally have no knowledge of the agriculture developments taking place outside. They are not aware of the methods of cultivation adopted by raiyats abroad; what profits they realise and what assessment they pay as compared to their own earnings and the assessment levied here. We are paying less kandayam and we command more facilities of water, roads, communications, etc., than those outside. Government are spending more money for us and it is regrettable that we should not avail ourselves of the advantages made available to us. I have great interest in agriculture and I am pursuading raiyats to take to it keenly. I have travelled in the Northern and Southern parts of the country and I am struck with the activities of the raiyats there and praying as to when our raiyats will rise to that standard.

Government should adopt all means to advance the raiyats. No. 35.

27. Our raiyats may find it difficult to adopt the scheme as laid down. By a modification of the schemes as proposed by me hereunder all difficulties to raiyats may be removed and the objects of Government will be realised. In order that ⅓rd of the areas included in blocks may come under cane cultivation, Government propose to levy a water rate of Rs. 3 to 4 on the whole extent included in the block area. This appears to be hard. For it may be difficult for many of the raiyats to grow cane uniformly every year to the same extent for obvious reasons. The extent to be grown should therefore be left to his option to be adjusted to his choice and means and as the Government now guarantee an assured supply to sugar-cane, a water rate of not more than Rs. 2 to 3 may be levied for the extent grown every year. The Government now assure hot weather supply also to any other summer crops than sugar-cane. To raise a proper manurial crop is very essential to the raiyats to keep up the continued fertility of the wet lands. If the Government should undertake to do all work to the main and branch channels, an assessment of one rupee per acre, for the whole area allotted for summer supply may be easily paid by the raiyats.

In the formation of the block area, the lands mentioned below should alone be excluded.

(1) Wet lands within one furlong of the village. This is necessary for the sanitary condition of the village and my brother cultivators.

(2) Those lands lying on a high level to which the hot weather supply may not reach.

(3) Low lying lands liable for percolation and where drainage is wanting or not possible.

This system of forming blocks while enabling the raiyats to grow sugar-cane and other crops according to their wishes, means and conveniences may also minimise a number of difficulties that may arise for the distribution of summer supply. No. 55.

M. S. HAYAGRIVA RAO,
Secretary.

Question No. 30.

Is it possible to bring under cane cultivation 1/6th area of each village in one year. If not what time will it take?

Time given	Serial Nos.	Total
1½ ...	16, 17	2
1 to 2	54	1
2 ...	4, 7, 8	3
3	14	1
2 to 3 ...	36	1
3 to 4 ...	23, 39	2
4 to 5 ...	24, 40 and 62	3
6 ..	30	1
8 or 9 ...	9	1
8 to 10 ...	15, 25, 34, 45 and 64	5
10	10 to 13, 29, 42, 43, 44, 53, 60, 76, 79, 83, 56 ...	14
10 to 12 ...	61	1
10 to 15 ...	1, 2, 3, 57, 58, 65, 69 and 75	8
15 ...	41 and 55	2
20	52 and 82	2
	It is not possible at any time 17 and 37	2
	It is not possible to state accurately Nos. 21, 32, 51 and 73, 74.	5
	One year is not enough and raiyats are not prepared to grow cane 22, 26, 27, 28, 31.	5
	It is not possible for all to grow sugar-cane. Nos. 33, 59, 63, 66, 72.	5
	We have no experience and cannot say anything about this. Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49, 71.	5
	Block system is not required. Nos. 5 and 6 ...	2
	Particulars not given. No. 18, 19, 20 and 57 ...	4
	One year is enough. Nos. 35 and 38	2
	Raiyats do not work it. It may take 10 years No. 50 ...	1
	It must be slowly developed. No. 68.	1
	If all difficulties are overcome it may be possible. Blocks are not formed in consultation with the raiyats and we cannot say what time it will take. No. 78.	1
	It may take 8 or 10 years to bring the inferior lands in block to condition for growing sugar-cane and the superior lands may be brought under cultivation is one year. Nos. 80 and 81.	2
	When blocks are made here, fertile lands should be selected. Nos. 84 to 91.	8

Question 31.

If the required hot weather supply to grow cane and other crops is given what will be the increase of price per acre of land over the current price?

1 (*a*). By the mere supply of water the price of lands may not increase without sufficient agriculturists Nos. 23, 24, 25, 33, 59, 63, 66, 67,72. (9)

(*b*). A+may decrease if the land should get water-logged. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 15, 32, 38 and 64 (7)

(*c*). A+B+as it is, the prices are very high. Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 16 (6)

(*d*). A+B+C. Raiyats are decreasing and wet lands are increasing. Nos. 22, 26 to 29, 31, 41, 43, 45, 49, 53, 56, 57, 79, 83, 84 to 91 (23)

2. The prices now are less than what it was before (5) and (6).

3. As wet lands are increasing the prices may not rise. Nos. 7, 8, 3 4 and 73 (4)
4. As wet lands are increasing the prices may fall. Nos. 4, 14, 37, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 60, 65, 70, 78, 81, 82 (6)
5. The prices are high under the C. D. S. channel as there are facilities for hot weather crops. The prices did not go down when the hot weather supply was curtailed on the expectation that it would be restored. If it is not done, the prices may fall. If more water is given, the prices may not fall. No. 17 (1)
6. As it is, the prices are high. If labour diminishes, what ever crop should be grown, the prices may not rise. Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 76 (4)
7. The prices are high now. I cannot say whether it will rise or fall in the future No. 21 (1)
8. If the Gutta should rise, prices may also rise No. 30. (1)
9. If there are sufficient agriculturists, the prices may rise. 58, 61 and 62 (3)
10. 9+ Constant watering may deteriorate the land and prices may fall. Nos. 36, 39 and 51 (3)
11. Prices may not increase. Nos. 40 and 92 (2)
12. Prices may increase. Nos. 35 and 55 (2)
13. Water will be useful for manurial crop. No. 54 (1)
14. The price of land increases as the price of the other Commodities increase. Nos. 68 and 80 (2)
15. Too premature. Cannot say. Nos. 70 and 74 (2)
16. After the block system is worked, then the prices must rise. It is difficult to say whether it will be possible; as it is, land is not paying 3 per cent interest on the outlay. No. 75 (1)
17. Answer not definite. No. 76 (1)

Question 32.

What modification, if any, in the system of forming blocks now adopted are necessary.

1. It is not possible to grow sugar-cane only in specified localities. The option should be left to the raiyats to grow cane in their lands best suited to them.

Nos. 1. 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 26. 27, 28, 31 and 34.

2. Water should be given for lands where raiyats grow sugar-cane. The present block system should be cancelled or modified accordingly.

Nos. 4, 7. 8, 45, 46, 47, 48, 52, 53, 56, 57, 61, 62, 65, 69, 73, 78, 82, and 92.

3. The block system of cultivation is difficult for the raiyat to adopt himself to.

Nos. 16, 18, 19, 20, 41, 43.

4. The raiyats should be given the option of growing cane in places suited to their conveniences and other hot weather crops in their remaining lands No. 17.

5. The old system is enough. The raiyats here say that it is not possible to take to cane cultivation, that the hot weather supply is not necessary for them and that it is enough if the usual irrigation season water is given to them on the present assessment. No. 50.

6. The old system should be adhered to and the block system should be withdrawn. Nos. 36, 25, 34, 37, 39, 49, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90 and 91.

7. It is enough if the summer supply for 10 days in a month for manurial crops as Mr. Gatherer had arranged is given. The new arrangements may kindly be withdrawn. Nos. 32 and 51.

8. There seems to be no good to the raiyats by the formation of blocks. No. 38.

9. I do not know the block areas now formed and so I cannot give any opinion. No. 21.

10. It should be ascertained from individual holders. Nos. 23, 24, and 40.

N 139

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